BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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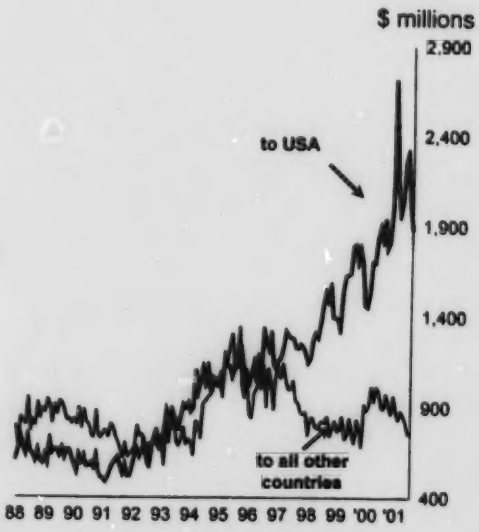
Exports ◆ July 2001

- The year-to-date value of total BC exports in 2001 is almost 10% higher compared to the January to July period in 2000, but the unprecedented growth experienced earlier in the year on the strength of phenomenal growth in the value of energy exports has waned. It is likely that international trade will slow further over the remainder of 2001 in light of the horrific terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. Increased delays at the border and shifting priorities will likely affect trade between BC and the US.
- Falling prices for electricity in recent months have affected the value of exports, but the year-to-date value of electricity exports is still 185% higher than the amount recorded in the January to July period in 2000. Similarly, natural gas exports are up 189%. Price inflation has been the main reason for the substantial growth in this sector.
- Overall export growth has been tempered somewhat by a slowdown in the forest sector. Year-to-date exports of both solid wood (-6.2%) and pulp and paper products (-14.7%) are significantly lower compared to the first seven months of 2000. Exports of these products to Japan and the European Union are down significantly in 2001. The recent imposition of a 19.3% duty by the US Department of Commerce on Canadian softwood lumber will likely cause further erosion of solid wood exports.
- Machinery and equipment exports are down 3% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2000. The decline is due to an almost 25% drop in the value of exports of motor vehicles and parts.
- While the value of exports to the Americas has increased substantially year-to-date compared to the same period last year, for the most part, exports to the rest of the world are down, with only a few exceptions. Trade with the European Union is down almost 5% and trade with the Pacific Rim (including Japan) has dropped 18%. On the positive side, trade with the US is up 22%, Mexico is up 64% and South America is up 81%.

British Columbia monthly exports
to July 2001



International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services

At the dawn of the 21st century, "high technology" has become a buzz phrase of which everyone is aware and about which everyone seems to be concerned. Governments are eager to attract high technology firms and fear falling behind in a new technologically driven world. This emphasis on high technology has necessitated the development of measures to monitor the growth and evolution of the high technology sector. An important aspect of this sector is international trade, as reflected in the high volume of two-way trade.

International trade helps high technology in BC prosper as it provides a larger market that allows for economies of scale

The domestic market for high technology goods does not have sufficient volume to achieve the economies of scale needed to remain competitive. Therefore, access to international markets is extremely important as it allows BC producers of high technology goods to focus on market niches.

At the same time, BC manufacturers do not produce enough of some types of high technology equipment to satisfy the domestic demand and as a result, large volumes of goods are imported into the province. It is interesting to note that a major consumer of high technology imports is the high technology sector itself.

High technology goods referred to in this article are based on a list developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and modified by Statistics Canada to fit Canadian conditions. For more information, please see the 2001 edition of *Profile of the British Columbia High Technology Sector.*[1]

Exports of high technology goods continue to grow

Exports of high tech commodities have been climbing for four straight years.

Exports of high technology commodities from British Columbia were valued at $946.8 million in 2000, up 15.7% from 1999. Exports of goods in the high technology sector outpaced growth of exports overall (+13.2%). Almost three percent of all BC goods exports were comprised of high technology goods.

The strong growth was due largely to two burgeoning commodity groups,[2] material design goods and opto-electronics, which leapfrogged over aerospace and computer integrated manufacturing to become, respectively, the second and third largest high technology commodity exporters in British Columbia. Computers and telecommunications equipment retained its rank at the top despite posting a decline for the second straight year. This group has slipped from having a 39% share of BC high technology exports in 1998 to only 22% in 2000.

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[1] The entire publication from which this article is adapted can be found on the web at:
www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/hi_tech/HighTechProfile2001.pdf

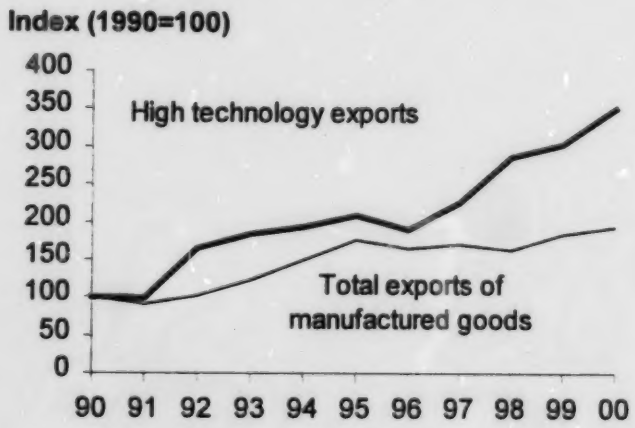
[2] For information on high technology commodity groups, see Appendix B of: *Profile of the British Columbia High Technology Sector, 2001 Edition*, BC Stats and BC Information, Science and Technology Agency.

BC high technology exports by commodity group—2000

	$ million	% change
Computers and Telecommunications	212.2	-8.0
Material Design	178.6	90.0
Opto-Electronics	166.3	82.6
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	127.2	9.1
Aerospace	110.2	-14.6
Life Sciences	79.5	7.6
Electronics	65.2	-16.2
Weapons and Nuclear	6.6	149.9
Biotechnology	1.0	-57.5
Total	**946.8**	**15.7**

Over the last decade the pace of growth in high technology exports has appreciably exceeded that of exports of manufactured goods in total. Between 1991 and 2000, exports of high technology commodities have grown at an annual average rate[3] of 15.1%, well above that of total manufactured commodities (+8.7%). This high rate of growth has resulted in a 350% expansion in the value of high technology exports from BC from 1990 to 2000.

High technology goods exports have grown faster than total goods exports

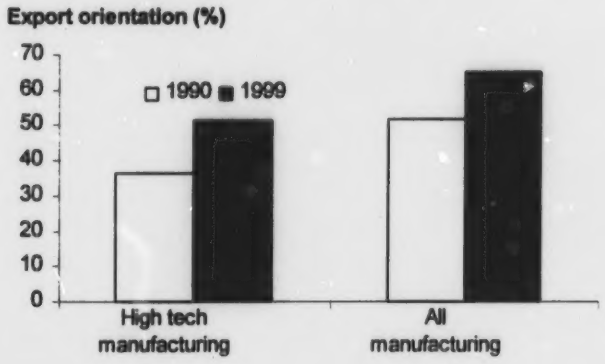


[3] Compound rate.

Despite the greater rate of growth in exports of high technology goods compared to all manufactured commodities, a relatively smaller portion of their total shipments are exported. Approximately 66% of all processed goods in BC were exported in 2000, compared to only 54% of high technology goods. However, the greater pace of growth of high tech exports means the gap is closing. While the percentage of all goods produced that are exported has increased substantially since 1990 (a 14 percentage point jump overall), the proportion of high technology goods that is slated for export has climbed even more (a 17 percentage point rise).

Manufacturers of high tech commodities export less of their outputs compared to other BC manufacturers.

A smaller portion of high technology products are exported compared to total manufacturing



United States is the destination of most BC high tech exports

The United States receives by far the largest share of BC exports of high technology goods, significantly higher than its share of total BC exports. In 2000, BC manufacturers of high technology commodities exported $797.7 million of their products to the United States, accounting for 84% of the total value of high technology exports. By comparison, the share of total exports of goods manufactured in BC shipped to the United States was 66%. After the US, the next most important destination for BC produced high technology commodities was Japan, with only 3% of the total value ($28.9 million).

In 2000, BC exported more than 27 times the value of high technology goods to the US than to Japan, the next most important destination for BC high technology exports.

The US led the way in export growth in 2000, with an additional $116.4 million worth of high technology goods heading south compared to 1999, which translates to a growth rate of 17.1%. The continued depreciation of Canada's dollar relative to US currency is one factor that makes BC's products attractive to American customers. Another reason for the strong growth in high technology exports to the US is the robust economic climate in that country. The US is just coming out of the longest run of peacetime economic expansion in history.

BC high technology exports by destination—2000

	$ million	% change
USA	797.7	17.1
Pacific Rim	63.7	-9.5
European Union	54.8	46.1
Rest of the world	30.6	5.7
Total	**946.8**	**15.7**

Japan rebounded as an export destination for BC products in 2000, with the value of exports to that country almost quadrupling over the 1999 figure. Despite the tremendous growth in exports to that country, exports to the Pacific Rim as a whole fell for the third straight year, dropping 9.5% to $63.7 million. Exports to Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China were halved, while exports to Taiwan were only a quarter of the value compared to 1999. By contrast total BC exports to both China (+24.6%) and Taiwan (+12.7%) grew substantially in 2000.

High technology exports to the European Union from BC rose 46.1% in 2000 on the strength of an extraordinary tenfold increase in exports to Italy, from $2.1 million in 1999 to $21.5 million in 2000. As a result, Italy surpassed the United Kingdom as the most important destination in the European Union for exports of BC high technology commodities. A large portion of this increase is due to a one-time contract with an Italian firm for helicopter engines, for helicopters that were being built for the Federal government of Canada. This could mean that exports in 2001 will be much lower. However, a memorandum of understanding signed recently between Canada and Italy designed to increase trade and investment between the two countries, including sectors such as Information Technology and health, may help maintain the higher export numbers.

High tech exports to Italy were substantially higher in 2000 compared to earlier years.

Mode of transport

By far the majority of BC high technology exports are transported by either land or air, with only a minor percentage (3.4%) shipped by sea. The destination of the exports is a significant determinant of the mode of transport. Since the United States is the destination for the bulk of high tech exports and air transport is more expensive on average, land (i.e., rail or truck) is the most popular mode of transport (55.1%). Almost two-thirds of exports to the US travel by land, and almost all the remainder are shipped by air.

The destination of exports generally determines the mode of transport, which is why, with the United States as the most popular destination, most high tech goods exported from BC travel by land.

BC high technology exports by region and mode of transport—2000

Region	Mode of transport	$ millions	% of total high tech exports
United States	Land	516.8	54.6%
	Sea	1.6	0.2%
	Air	279.3	29.5%
	Total	*797.7*	*84.3%*
All other countries	Land	4.9	0.5%
	Sea	30.9	3.3%
	Air	113.3	12.0%
	Total	*149.1*	*15.7%*
Total	Land	521.7	55.1%
	Sea	32.5	3.4%
	Air	392.6	41.5%
	Total	*946.8*	*100.0%*

For all other countries excluding the US, air cargo is the most frequent mode of transport, accounting for nearly 76% of the total exports. Another 21% are shipped by sea, and 3% by land. [4]

High technology imports are also on the rise

In 2000, imports of high technology commodities to BC grew at almost the same rate as exports from BC (+15.9%). There were $3.5 billion dollars worth of high tech goods imported into BC in 2000, over three and a half times the value of that exported from the province.

[4] The apparently implausible shipments of products by land to overseas destinations is explained by the fact that the goods may leave BC by either truck or rail to points of departure in the United States where they are loaded onto ships or planes for the remainder of their journey.

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As with exports, computer and telecommunication goods lead the way as the most important import, but whereas exports of these commodities fell by 9.0% in 2000, imports were 35.7% higher than in 1999 eclipsing a billion dollars for the first time in 5 years. Aerospace ranked second in imports at $0.8 billion and together with computer and telecommunication commodities, these two groups comprise over half of all high technology imports into BC.

BC high technology imports by commodity group—2000

	$ million	% change
Computers and Telecommunications	1,100.6	35.7
Aerospace	807.8	3.1
Life Sciences	690.9	0.1
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	450.1	11.6
Electronics	204.8	33.2
Material Design	109.6	68.0
Opto-Electronics	64.3	64.3
Weapons and Nuclear	58.7	3.3
Biotechnology	52.7	2.6
Total	**3,539.4**	**15.9**

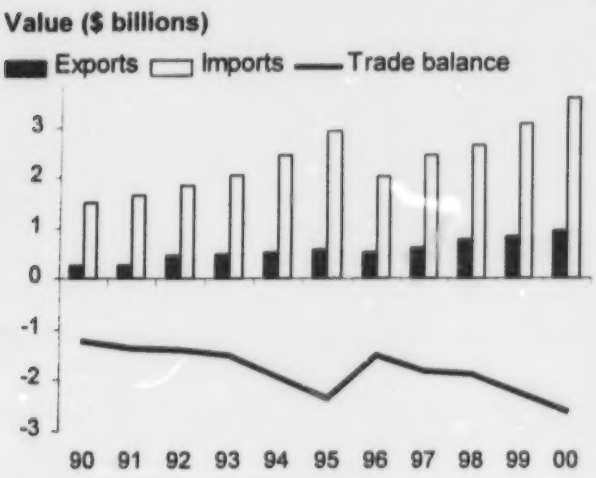
The United States is the source of the majority (56.9%) of BC imports of high tech goods valued at over $2 billion in 2000. The next most significant origin of BC imports is the United Kingdom at a quarter of a billion dollars, or one eighth of that of the US. Nevertheless, the distribution of imports is much more diverse than that of exports where the US is far and away the single most important destination.

The balance of trade

BC has a trade deficit in high technology goods as imports far exceed exports.

BC's imports of high technology commodities are far greater than the value of exports, and as a result, the province runs a trade deficit in these goods. Although high tech exports have grown at a faster rate than imports over the last decade, the absolute growth in imports has exceeded that of exports, which means the trade imbalance has continued to expand.

High technology trade deficit continues to grow



In 2000, the trade deficit in high technology commodities grew to about $2.6 billion, an increase of almost 16% over 1999. Roughly half of BC's trade deficit in high technology commodities is with the US ($1.2 billion). The trade deficit with Pacific Rim countries grew over 41% in 2000 to $415.5 million accounting for about a third of the total increase. Although BC's trade deficit with the European Union grew more slowly (+2%), it is still significantly larger at $628.2 million.

BC's trade deficit in high technology commodities with the United States is more than that of the European Union and Pacific Rim countries combined.

The only high tech commodity groups for which BC has a trade surplus are opto-electronics and material design. These categories include some of the most technologically advanced goods, such as lasers, fibre-optics, superconductors, and advanced polymers. That BC exports more of these leading-edge commodities than it imports supports the contention that BC's research and development activities are a vital part of the manufacturing activities in the province.

BC balance of trade in high technology goods by commodity group—2000

	$ millions
Opto-Electronics	102.0
Material Design	69.0
Biotechnology	-51.7
Weapons and Nuclear	-52.1
Electronics	-139.6
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-322.9
Life Sciences	-611.4
Aerospace	-697.6
Computers and Telecommunications	-888.4
Total	**-2,592.6**

Export of high technology services

Service exports are generally more difficult to measure compared to exports of goods. Some service exports take place when BC-based professionals, such as engineers or software programmers work for a period of time outside the province. Service exports also occur when, for example, an engineering firm produces a study in its BC office for an overseas client or when a software developer creates a new program which is "shipped" on-line to a client in another country.

Over the last couple of decades, worldwide trade in services has increased significantly as technical innovations have widened the scope of the service sector and advances in transportation and communications have decreased the distance between countries in an economic sense. The proliferation of e-mail, the Internet, and other forms of information technology has made it easier to conduct business with clients from around the world. Moreover, decreases in the cost of travel, and an increased number of overseas offices have made it more economical—and practical—for companies to send employees overseas to conduct business.

Service exports continue to grow

BC's high tech service industries continue to increase their share of high tech exports.

Although there are four broad groups of service industries in the high technology sector, only two of them derive a significant part of their revenues from exports. In 1998,[5] exports of services from computer and related services and engineering services amounted to $638 million, approximately 83% of the value of all high technology goods exports. This is compared to 1991[6] when services exports were about one third the value of goods exports.

BC high technology service exports—1998

	Revenues	Exports	
	$ million	$ million	% change
Computer services	1,820	456	92.4
Engineering services	1,202	182	-51.5
Total	**3,022**	**638**	**4.3**

In 1998, the engineering services industries reversed the large gains of a year earlier when exports more than doubled, such that they were almost back at their 1996 levels. However, the growth in exports of computer services more than offset this decline, almost doubling from a year earlier to $456 million. As a result, total service exports posted a moderate increase of 4.3% overall.

[5] 1998 is the most recent year for which services export data is available.
[6] The first year for which services export data is available.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services (released August 2001)*

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity (released July 2001)*

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes (released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released Jan. 00)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 99)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)*

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)*

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)*

98-10 *Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	22,453	203,569	219,027	7.6%	302,496	286,770	368,295
Germany	34,192	279,707	251,188	-10.2%	395,571	298,886	534,109
People's Republic of China	79,501	504,970	441,895	-12.5%	464,759	590,733	737,165
Hong Kong	21,391	157,777	126,581	-19.8%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	20,140	254,303	197,280	-22.4%	399,618	363,675	397,014
Japan	329,445	2,809,274	2,445,729	-12.9%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,157
South Korea	44,094	584,083	457,451	-21.7%	677,999	753,907	929,065
India	13,074	58,205	71,461	22.8%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	8,866	165,018	86,951	-47.3%	226,325	211,366	238,851
Mexico	13,758	28,268	46,470	64.4%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	1,889,934	11,941,044	14,611,147	22.4%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,192,433
other	179,453	1,798,671	1,437,688	-20.1%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,830
Total International Exports	2,656,303	18,581,322	20,392,869	9.7%	26,045,092	28,738,030	33,441,337
1) Western Europe	152,306	1,445,841	1,375,583	-4.9%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,598,325
2) Eastern Europe	1,158	11,588	15,921	37.4%	26,687	29,747	36,264
3) South East Asia	26,185	347,705	191,015	-45.1%	340,527	393,222	595,211
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,633	36,411	20,921	-42.5%	50,699	45,210	56,403
5) South America	28,299	83,560	151,019	80.7%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,139	18,334	29,166	59.1%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	532,571	4,839,403	3,964,473	-18.1%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,990,890
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	203,126	2,030,129	1,518,744	-25.2%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,733
9) Middle East	15,796	91,284	85,294	-6.6%	146,941	134,725	158,025
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.3%	2.7%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	3.0%	0.8%	2.2%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	12.4%	15.1%	12.0%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	1.7%	3.1%	2.2%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	71.1%	64.3%	71.6%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.8%	9.7%	7.0%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	5.7%	7.8%	6.7%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.0%	1.9%	0.9%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	20.0%	26.0%	19.4%		26.8%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	7.6%	10.9%	7.4%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**894,736**	**5,924,818**	**5,554,833**	**-6.2%**	**31.9%**	**27.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	620,679	4,243,286	3,945,044	-7.0%	22.8%	19.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	34,091	166,224	181,939	9.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	19,475	134,942	124,016	-8.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	89,083	626,175	582,183	-7.0%	3.4%	2.9%
other	131,409	754,191	721,652	-4.3%	4.1%	3.5%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**401,488**	**3,858,719**	**3,291,389**	**-14.7%**	**20.8%**	**16.1%**
Pulp	234,231	2,637,093	2,032,882	-22.9%	14.2%	10.0%
Newsprint	45,171	406,157	398,895	-1.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	110,520	734,718	782,670	6.5%	4.0%	3.8%
other	11,566	80,751	76,942	-4.7%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**115,903**	**730,206**	**764,302**	**4.7%**	**3.9%**	**3.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	16,863	45,504	48,230	6.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	28,956	128,027	164,662	28.6%	0.7%	0.8%
other	70,084	556,675	551,409	-0.9%	3.0%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**107,551**	**562,201**	**604,045**	**7.4%**	**3.0%**	**3.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	15,546	83,475	84,406	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	29,347	156,508	184,344	17.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,356	31,536	33,917	7.5%	0.2%	0.2%
other	58,302	290,681	301,378	3.7%	1.6%	1.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**151,139**	**1,076,026**	**916,349**	**-14.8%**	**5.8%**	**4.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	87,618	289,190	308,905	6.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,270	23,433	27,430	17.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	41,785	361,110	326,647	-9.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	13,179	272,855	160,737	-41.1%	1.5%	0.8%
other	5,287	129,437	92,629	-28.4%	0.7%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**462,802**	**2,332,448**	**5,114,955**	**119.3%**	**12.6%**	**25.1%**
Natural Gas	278,297	837,185	2,421,233	189.2%	4.5%	11.9%
Coal	131,469	736,679	864,635	17.4%	4.0%	4.2%
Electricity	42,310	613,786	1,749,023	185.0%	3.3%	8.6%
other	10,726	144,797	79,864	-44.8%	0.8%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**237,762**	**2,161,865**	**2,096,379**	**-3.0%**	**11.6%**	**10.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	52,129	528,769	399,047	-24.5%	2.8%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	44,856	380,625	381,211	0.2%	2.0%	1.9%
other	140,777	1,252,471	1,316,121	5.1%	6.7%	6.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**38,193**	**248,021**	**249,479**	**0.6%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**23,656**	**160,360**	**134,712**	**-16.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**223,073**	**1,526,659**	**1,666,425**	**9.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,656,303**	**18,581,322**	**20,392,869**	**9.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**714,560**	**4,268,271**	**4,211,017**	**-1.3%**	**35.7%**	**28.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	497,968	2,910,797	2,903,905	-0.2%	24.4%	19.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	33,698	162,515	178,189	9.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Plywood (softwood)	14,103	55,973	75,589	35.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	78,185	544,497	490,577	-9.9%	4.6%	3.4%
other	90,606	594,489	562,756	-5.3%	5.0%	3.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**203,956**	**1,406,378**	**1,477,461**	**5.1%**	**11.8%**	**10.1%**
Pulp	66,372	496,700	496,317	-0.1%	4.2%	3.4%
Newsprint	37,956	278,753	281,503	1.0%	2.3%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	88,942	560,273	632,224	12.8%	4.7%	4.3%
other	10,686	70,652	67,417	-4.6%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**92,075**	**492,619**	**543,615**	**10.4%**	**4.1%**	**3.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	15,932	34,532	39,048	13.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	26,973	122,031	134,444	10.2%	1.0%	0.9%
other	49,170	336,056	370,122	10.1%	2.8%	2.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**69,520**	**301,617**	**385,948**	**21.3%**	**2.5%**	**2.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	11,061	60,494	57,829	-4.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,531	135,028	154,309	14.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	841	4,022	4,326	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%
other	34,087	102,074	149,485	46.4%	0.9%	1.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**19,693**	**361,052**	**248,970**	**-31.0%**	**3.0%**	**1.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	1,332	0	8,084	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	197	4,993	3,624	-27.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,616	106,528	62,395	-41.4%	0.9%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	7,706	210,606	130,512	-38.0%	1.8%	0.9%
other	4,842	38,926	44,355	13.9%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**341,469**	**1,648,285**	**4,309,512**	**161.8%**	**13.8%**	**29.5%**
Natural Gas	278,297	837,185	2,421,233	189.2%	7.0%	16.6%
Coal	10,655	52,133	61,495	18.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Electricity	42,310	613,786	1,749,023	185.0%	5.1%	12.0%
other	10,208	143,180	77,760	-45.7%	1.2%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**205,231**	**1,821,129**	**1,721,214**	**-5.5%**	**15.3%**	**11.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	47,940	507,700	377,715	-25.6%	4.3%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	36,023	298,252	293,984	-1.4%	2.5%	2.0%
other	121,268	1,015,176	1,049,515	3.4%	8.5%	7.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,047**	**235,010**	**235,395**	**0.2%**	**2.0%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**23,168**	**154,724**	**130,467**	**-15.7%**	**1.3%**	**0.9%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**184,214**	**1,253,958**	**1,367,547**	**9.1%**	**10.5%**	**9.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,889,934**	**11,941,044**	**14,611,147**	**22.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**141,915**	**1,221,945**	**1,085,093**	**-11.2%**	**43.5%**	**44.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	89,134	956,555	823,800	-13.9%	34.0%	33.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	83	78	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,688	50,398	39,103	-22.4%	1.8%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,825	68,910	80,800	17.3%	2.5%	3.3%
other	39,268	145,999	141,312	-3.2%	5.2%	5.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**25,802**	**482,188**	**329,600**	**-31.6%**	**17.2%**	**13.5%**
Pulp	23,640	401,329	253,992	-36.7%	14.3%	10.4%
Newsprint	644	65,335	63,726	-2.5%	2.3%	2.6%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,434	13,922	10,925	-21.5%	0.5%	0.4%
other	84	1,602	957	-40.3%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**13,294**	**106,053**	**85,255**	**-19.6%**	**3.8%**	**3.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	605	6,626	5,478	-17.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	48	1,277	479	-62.5%	0.0%	0.0%
other	12,640	98,150	79,298	-19.2%	3.5%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**26,424**	**174,579**	**152,189**	**-12.8%**	**6.2%**	**6.2%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,333	18,123	19,897	9.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	4,888	13,441	17,776	32.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	445	2,234	1,699	-23.9%	0.1%	0.1%
other	17,758	140,780	112,817	-19.9%	5.0%	4.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**64,702**	**429,616**	**398,729**	**-7.2%**	**15.3%**	**16.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	39,008	178,821	183,082	2.4%	6.4%	7.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,251	10,510	9,827	-6.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	22,454	152,547	157,111	3.0%	5.4%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	1,583	5,179	5,574	7.6%	0.2%	0.2%
other	406	82,558	43,136	-47.8%	2.9%	1.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**45,497**	**310,846**	**286,962**	**-7.7%**	**11.1%**	**11.7%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	45,302	309,781	285,832	-7.7%	11.0%	11.7%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	196	1,066	1,131	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3,667**	**36,460**	**46,371**	**27.2%**	**1.3%**	**1.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	450	3,510	3,486	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,677	12,145	23,728	95.4%	0.4%	1.0%
other	1,540	20,805	19,156	-7.9%	0.7%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**993**	**2,599**	**7,206**	**177.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**312**	**2,524**	**2,210**	**-12.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**6,840**	**42,465**	**52,114**	**22.7%**	**1.5%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**329,445**	**2,809,274**	**2,445,729**	**-12.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JULY	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**18,308**	**239,406**	**133,084**	**-44.4%**	**16.8%**	**9.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	16,581	200,711	113,621	-43.4%	14.1%	8.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	292	2,247	2,615	16.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	663	27,365	8,970	-67.2%	1.9%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	726	6,879	5,750	-16.4%	0.5%	0.4%
other	46	2,203	2,127	-3.4%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**72,532**	**825,287**	**736,819**	**-10.7%**	**57.9%**	**54.2%**
Pulp	69,119	781,684	700,117	-10.4%	54.8%	51.5%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,376	42,021	36,394	-13.4%	2.9%	2.7%
other	36	463	308	-33.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**931**	**13,386**	**21,872**	**63.4%**	**0.9%**	**1.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	248	806	662	-17.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Vegetables	88	536	4,618	762.3%	0.0%	0.3%
other	594	12,044	16,592	37.8%	0.8%	1.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,114**	**20,955**	**25,681**	**22.6%**	**1.5%**	**1.9%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	649	1,632	3,161	93.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	575	527	-8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,420	17,552	20,472	16.6%	1.2%	1.5%
other	46	1,197	1,521	27.1%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,128**	**8,289**	**8,994**	**8.5%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,128	6,479	7,298	12.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	65	961	1386.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,746	735	-57.9%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**44,323**	**146,702**	**239,911**	**63.5%**	**10.3%**	**17.7%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	44,301	146,695	239,821	63.5%	10.3%	17.7%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	22	7	90	1157.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,325**	**143,848**	**162,374**	**12.9%**	**10.1%**	**12.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	113	1,616	1,600	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,028	18,562	20,671	11.4%	1.3%	1.5%
other	6,184	123,669	140,102	13.3%	8.7%	10.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**351**	**2,641**	**2,351**	**-11.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**24**	**1,813**	**828**	**-54.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**2,127**	**23,710**	**26,321**	**11.0%**	**1.7%**	**1.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**160,162**	**1,426,037**	**1,358,237**	**-4.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

AUGUST

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
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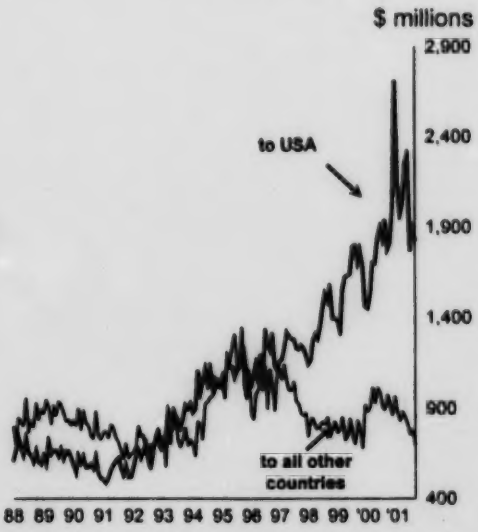
Exports ◆ August 2001

- Exports in August 2001 were 10.6% lower than the same month in 2000; however, year-to-date the value of total BC exports still exceeds the January to August period of 2000 by 5.9%. These numbers reflect the period prior to the September 11th terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, which have likely resulted in a reduction in trade due to increased delays at the border and reduced demand for some products.
- Although the year-to-date value of electricity exports is still double that of the first eight months of 2000, prices for electricity have dropped substantially since the beginning of the year and are expected to drop further. Similarly, natural gas exports are up 138% year-to-date, but prices are falling for this commodity as well. In fact, the energy sector as a whole was down 30% in August 2001 compared to the same month in 2000. However, in the first eight months of 2001 the value of energy exports is still 80% higher compared to the same period last year.
- Exports of pulp and paper products are down substantially (-16.5%) and with the recent announcement of pulp mill closures in Powell River and Chetwynd, it is possible that these figures will deteriorate further.
- Machinery and equipment exports are down 3.2% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2000. The decline is due to an almost 25% drop in the value of exports of motor vehicles and parts.
- The value of exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) is down almost 18% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2000 and exports to the European Union have fallen almost 8%. However, trade within the Americas has risen substantially over the same period. BC exports to the United States are 17% higher year-to-date and exports to Mexico have climbed almost 50%. The value of exports to South America (+37%) and Central American and the Caribbean (+44%) is significantly greater than the January to August period of 2000.

Falling prices for energy commodities have moderated export growth



Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports

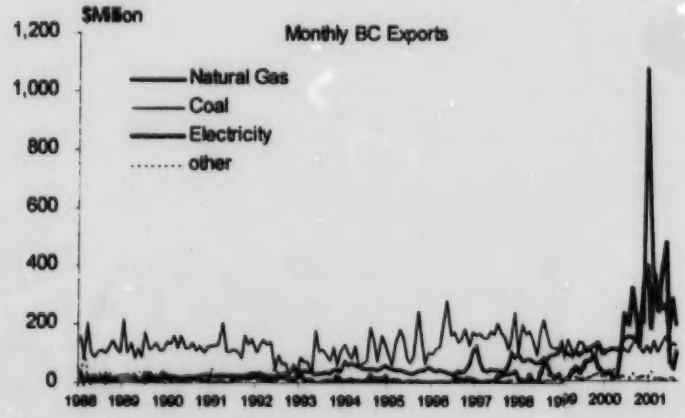
British Columbia's resource industries have suffered several setbacks in recent years, which have affected international trade. Low fish stocks have led to restrictions on where, when and how much one can fish, which have resulted in a reduction in the supply of fish available for export. Falling prices for metals and coal have affected the mining industry leading to the closure of some mines and consequently a decline in the amount of production. In the forest sector, low prices and trade disputes with the United States have resulted in falling production and reduced trade. Despite these woes, British Columbia's international export trade continues to expand. A large part of the reason for this is the American thirst for energy resources and British Columbia's abundance of the same.

Energy exports have mitigated the decline in exports of other resource products

Current events

High demand, a tight supply and subsequent soaring prices for natural gas and electricity have been driving the overall increase in the value of BC exports in recent months. The exceptional performance of the energy sector has helped mask the deteriorating fortunes of the forest sector and has been the main reason for the improved export figures compared to last year. However, it appears that natural gas and electricity prices have hit their peak and are beginning to decline, which will affect the value of BC exports in the second half of 2001.

The value of BC energy exports are starting to come back down to earth after reaching new heights



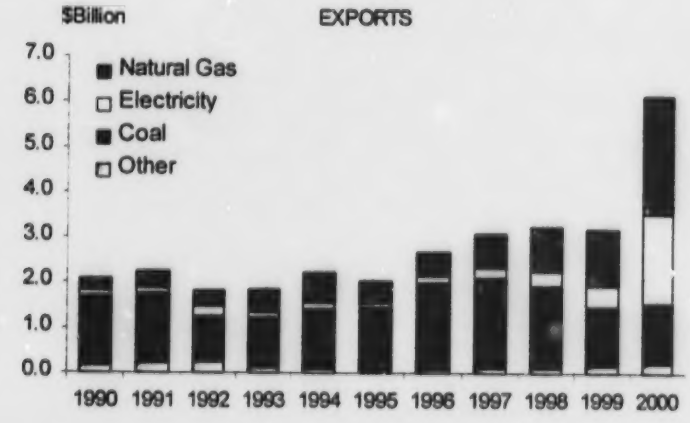
Soaring prices for natural gas and electricity drove the value of exports of those commodities to new levels in late 2000 and early 2001

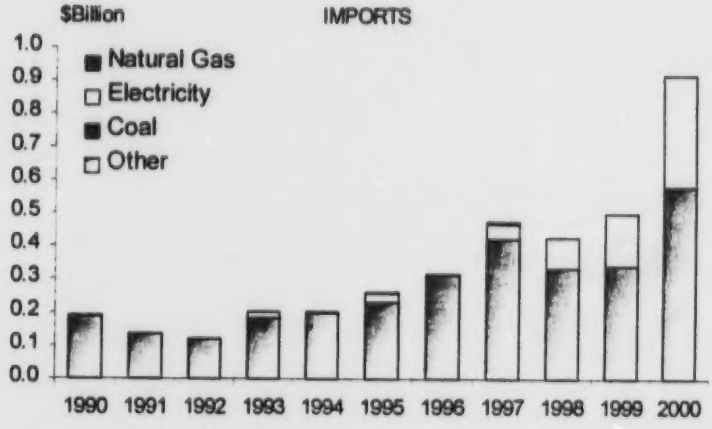
Much of the inflation in natural gas and electricity prices was due to energy shortages in the United States, particularly in California. The crisis seems to have abated due to a combination of conservation measures, mild temperatures and other energy producers coming on line.[1]

[1] For a more detailed discussion of trade in electricity, see the article *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* in the May 2001 issue of **Exports** (released July 2001).

Historical trends

Coal was the most significant energy export from British Columbia until recently when it was supplanted by natural gas and electricity. Imports into British Columbia were mainly in the 'other' category, consisting mostly of petroleum products (both crude and refined). More recently imports of electricity have become significant. This is mostly due to BC Hydro's electricity trade subsidiary, Powerex, taking advantage of opportunities on the spot market by buying power during off-hours when the rates are low, then selling its own surplus power in the peak hours, when rates are higher.





Until recently, coal has dominated energy exports from BC, while imports of energy have consisted mainly of petroleum products (in the 'other' category)

As British Columbia's mix of energy exports changes, so too does the destination for those exports. The main recipient of coal from BC is Japan. With coal dominating BC energy exports through most of the nineties, Japan was the top destination for those exports for most of that period.

Due to the nature of electricity and natural gas and the system for delivery of those commodities, the United States has been virtually the sole destination for BC exports of these types of energy, as well as the sole origin for imports of these products into British Columbia. As demand for these commodities rose in the United States and prices escalated, they surpassed coal in terms of total value of exports. As a result, the United States has surpassed Japan as the most important destination for exports of energy from BC.

Globally, Canada was fourth in exports of energy products in 1999, making up about 5% of the world market. British Columbia contributed only 10.6% of Canada's overall energy exports, but was responsible for 68.5% of all coal exports from Canada and 23.8% of all Canadian electricity exports.

Top 5 Exporters of Energy in 1999 ($US Billions)

Rank	Exporter Country	Exports	Percent of Total
1	Former USSR	42.2	9.9
2	Saudi Arabia	41.7	9.8
3	Norway	23.7	5.6
4	Canada	21.4	5.0
5	Nigeria	21.0	4.9
	TOTAL	426.9	100

Canada is among the world leaders in exports of energy commodities, ranking fourth

In terms of imports, Canada ranked fifteenth in the world, importing 1.7% of energy products traded in 1999. The United States was by far the most significant importer of energy, taking in almost a fifth of the world's energy exports. Japan (10.5%) and Germany (6.4%), also highly industrialised countries, ranked second and third in imports of energy products.

Top 5 Importers of Energy in 1999 ($US Billions)

Rank	Importer Country	Imports	Percent of Total
1	United States	80.0	18.7
2	Japan	45.0	10.5
3	Germany	27.3	6.4
4	Korea RP	21.2	5.0
5	France	20.8	4.9
...			
15	Canada	7.4	1.7
	TOTAL	426.9	100

The United States is responsible for almost a fifth of all international imports of energy products

In 1999, Canada was the number one source of energy for the United States, responsible for 22% of American imports of energy products. Venezuela was second at just over 12% of total American energy imports. Since then the price of electricity and natural gas has increased substantially, which probably means that Canada's share of the value of American energy imports has also increased. In 1999, Canada supplied 99.9% of electricity imported by the United States, and 93.7% of American imports of natural gas.

Canada supplied 22% of all American imports of energy products in 1999

Canadian trade in energy with Japan is nowhere near as significant as that with the United States, but Canada was the source of 1.6% of Japanese imports of energy products, ranking thirteenth just behind the United States (1.9%). The United Arab Emirates (19.2%) and Saudi Arabia (17.9%) were the main sources of energy for Japan. Unlike Canada and the United States, Japan has very little domestic oil supply, which explains its greater dependence on these oil-rich countries for energy. However, Canada is a significant supplier of coal to Japan, ranking second behind Australia (57.3%) in 1999, with 14.8% of Japan's coal imports originating in Canada. British Columbia is the source of the majority (68.1%) of Canadian coal shipped to Japan.

Future possibilities

Given the Americans' thirst for power and the United States limited ability to meet its own demand, it is likely that trade in energy will continue to be a significant contributor to British Columbia's trade picture. President George Bush has made it clear that the United States will be looking to Canada as a source of power. British Columbia is well positioned to take advantage of American demand, assuming, of course, that the low snow packs experienced last winter do not reoccur. The occasional low water level excepted, BC normally has a surplus of hydroelectric power available for trade. The flexibility of hydroelectricity allows BC to be a major player in the power market. Also, there are significant reserves of natural gas in British Columbia's Northeast.

The current crisis involving the war against terrorism has increased the demand for more local sources of energy, particularly oil. There is a desire, particularly on the part of the Americans, to move away from OPEC sources to satisfy the demand for oil. As a result, the United States is seriously considering allowing drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, despite the outcry of environmentalists. In British Columbia, there are similar pressures to develop the offshore oil and gas reserves near the Queen Charlotte Islands, estimated to be worth $95 billion. Presently there are both federal and provincial moratoriums against such development, but the current political and economic climate may sway both levels of government to re-examine their respective positions.

The demand for local sources of oil is putting pressure on governments to allow drilling in environmentally sensitive areas

In Alaska, the Americans are pointing to the experience in Prudhoe Bay as proof that oil development and nature can co-exist. In British Columbia, those interested in developing the offshore reserves point to the projects off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as examples where state-of-the-art technology has been used to enable offshore drilling with minimal environmental risks. Opponents of offshore development suggest that the risks are too high and would further endanger an already fragile fish population. There are also issues surrounding claims by First Nations that would have to be settled prior to any oil drilling activity.

Despite the objections and the hurdles to overcome, it appears that the pressures of increasing demand for oil and the toxic political climate in the Middle East is pushing the development of the resources in these environmentally sensitive areas closer to fruition. Whether the drive by environmentalists for greater conservation efforts and preservation of these sensitive areas will win out over the increasing demand for oil remains to be seen. At any rate, it is likely that energy commodities will be a crucial part of British Columbia's trade picture for many years to come.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released Jan. 00)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 00)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released Dec. 00)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released Nov. 00)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released Oct. 00)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast in B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released Aug. 00)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 00)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 00)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 00)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 00)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released Mar 00)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released Feb 00)

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products* (released Jan 00)

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA* (released Dec 99)

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others* (released Nov 99)

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck* (released Oct 99)

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency* (released Sep 99)

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets* (released Sep 99)

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia* (released Jul 99)

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services* (released Jul 99)

99-03 *United States Log Exports* (released May 99)

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market* (released Apr 99)

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s* (released Mar 99)

98-12 *(no article)*

98-11 *Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998* (released Jan 99)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	26,253	234,137	247,827	5.8%	302,496	286,770	388,295
Germany	23,718	333,324	275,732	-17.3%	395,571	298,886	534,109
People's Republic of China	63,660	558,231	505,541	-9.4%	464,759	590,733	737,165
Hong Kong	18,487	175,362	145,973	-16.8%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	25,605	287,161	223,660	-22.1%	399,618	363,675	397,014
Japan	278,653	3,154,642	2,729,541	-13.5%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,157
South Korea	70,031	655,217	528,192	-19.4%	677,999	753,907	929,065
India	5,733	64,644	77,210	19.4%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	15,844	185,839	103,079	-44.5%	226,325	211,366	238,851
Mexico	6,375	35,662	52,998	48.6%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	1,834,555	13,880,534	16,184,149	16.6%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,192,433
other	162,886	2,083,583	1,606,021	-22.9%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,830
Total International Exports	2,531,799	21,414,198	22,679,924	5.9%	26,045,092	28,738,030	33,441,337
1) Western Europe	151,176	1,858,635	1,531,983	-7.6%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,598,325
2) Eastern Europe	3,556	12,687	19,512	53.8%	26,687	29,747	36,264
3) South East Asia	21,876	393,006	216,363	-44.9%	340,527	393,222	595,211
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,449	41,496	25,787	-37.9%	50,899	45,210	56,403
5) South America	19,122	123,666	169,872	37.4%	222,400	144,528	182,752
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,760	22,843	32,882	43.9%	38,116	28,803	35,468
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	499,960	5,428,708	4,475,653	-17.6%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,990,890
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	221,307	2,274,066	1,746,112	-23.2%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,733
9) Middle East	2,044	113,042	87,504	-22.6%	146,941	134,725	158,025
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	0.9%	2.6%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.5%	0.8%	2.2%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	11.0%	14.7%	12.0%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	72.5%	64.8%	71.4%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.4%	9.7%	7.1%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	6.0%	7.7%	6.8%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	19.7%	25.4%	19.7%		26.8%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.7%	10.6%	7.7%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	843,753	6,663,545	6,407,306	-3.8%	31.1%	28.3%
Lumber (softwood)	578,832	4,747,464	4,531,664	-4.5%	22.2%	20.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	35,123	194,401	217,183	11.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	22,296	151,966	146,504	-3.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	82,506	717,864	664,957	-7.4%	3.4%	2.9%
other	124,996	851,851	846,998	-0.6%	4.0%	3.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	388,351	4,407,364	3,679,680	-16.5%	20.6%	16.2%
Pulp	223,315	2,977,649	2,256,198	-24.2%	13.9%	9.9%
Newsprint	44,532	472,753	443,427	-6.2%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	110,367	865,548	893,043	3.2%	4.0%	3.9%
other	10,137	91,413	87,012	-4.8%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	136,166	848,933	902,170	6.3%	4.0%	4.0%
Fruit and Nuts	26,686	69,649	75,114	7.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	27,697	154,332	192,531	24.8%	0.7%	0.8%
other	81,783	624,952	634,526	1.5%	2.9%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	81,799	652,153	687,485	5.4%	3.0%	3.0%
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,551	102,221	97,450	-4.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	26,945	188,340	213,114	13.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,355	37,853	39,589	4.6%	0.2%	0.2%
other	34,948	323,739	337,333	4.2%	1.5%	1.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	84,678	1,200,266	997,753	-16.9%	5.6%	4.4%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	33,256	324,228	342,161	5.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,018	27,927	31,448	12.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	39,118	400,213	362,153	-9.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	6,686	309,844	167,423	-46.0%	1.4%	0.7%
other	1,600	138,053	94,567	-31.5%	0.6%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	419,607	2,937,249	5,272,911	79.5%	13.7%	23.2%
Natural Gas	193,814	986,838	2,351,776	138.3%	4.6%	10.4%
Coal	120,987	859,137	985,823	14.7%	4.0%	4.3%
Electricity	95,511	924,599	1,844,537	99.5%	4.3%	8.1%
other	9,294	166,675	90,776	-45.5%	0.8%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	274,425	2,456,198	2,377,611	-3.2%	11.5%	10.5%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	48,532	587,150	447,632	-23.8%	2.7%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	54,188	440,331	436,814	-0.8%	2.1%	1.9%
other	171,705	1,428,717	1,493,166	4.5%	6.7%	6.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	38,620	284,999	288,606	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	27,838	190,291	162,874	-14.4%	0.9%	0.7%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	236,562	1,773,200	1,903,628	7.3%	8.3%	8.4%
GRAND TOTAL	2,531,799	21,414,198	22,679,924	5.9%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**676,656**	**4,803,186**	**4,887,300**	**1.8%**	**34.6%**	**30.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	462,931	3,255,031	3,366,724	3.4%	23.5%	20.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	34,550	190,120	212,739	11.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Plywood (softwood)	17,389	66,081	92,979	40.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	68,162	618,720	558,475	-9.7%	4.5%	3.5%
other	93,624	673,235	656,383	-2.5%	4.9%	4.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**192,507**	**1,637,290**	**1,669,968**	**2.0%**	**11.8%**	**10.3%**
Pulp	49,381	579,241	545,698	-5.8%	4.2%	3.4%
Newsprint	39,864	322,348	321,367	-0.3%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	93,740	655,667	725,965	10.7%	4.7%	4.5%
other	9,521	80,034	76,938	-3.9%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**101,659**	**588,616**	**645,276**	**9.6%**	**4.2%**	**4.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	25,047	56,765	64,158	13.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	26,977	147,525	161,421	9.4%	1.1%	1.0%
other	49,635	384,326	419,697	9.2%	2.8%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**59,353**	**356,280**	**425,458**	**19.4%**	**2.6%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	9,713	72,859	67,605	-7.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,374	157,467	176,683	12.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	635	4,858	4,961	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
other	26,631	121,096	176,210	45.5%	0.9%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**7,753**	**407,693**	**258,723**	**-37.0%**	**2.9%**	**1.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	3,512	0	11,596	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	391	5,550	4,014	-27.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	2,934	116,296	65,328	-43.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	96	239,365	130,608	-45.4%	1.7%	0.8%
other	821	46,482	45,176	-2.8%	0.3%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**313,240**	**2,137,820**	**4,361,226**	**104.0%**	**15.4%**	**26.9%**
Natural Gas	193,814	986,838	2,351,776	138.3%	7.1%	14.5%
Coal	14,747	61,433	76,243	24.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Electricity	95,511	924,599	1,844,537	99.5%	6.7%	11.4%
other	9,168	164,950	88,670	-46.2%	1.2%	0.5%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**237,950**	**2,055,883**	**1,958,993**	**-4.7%**	**14.8%**	**12.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	46,773	562,396	424,443	-24.5%	4.1%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	49,784	343,260	343,795	0.2%	2.5%	2.1%
other	141,392	1,150,227	1,190,756	3.5%	8.3%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,291**	**269,173**	**271,663**	**0.9%**	**1.9%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**26,735**	**183,464**	**157,202**	**-14.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**182,411**	**1,441,128**	**1,550,340**	**7.6%**	**10.4%**	**9.6%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,834,555**	**13,880,534**	**16,184,149**	**16.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**130,841**	**1,375,542**	**1,223,611**	**-11.0%**	**43.6%**	**44.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	86,687	1,072,782	917,578	-14.5%	34.0%	33.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	83	78	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	3,658	56,366	42,910	-23.9%	1.8%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	12,335	83,188	93,523	12.4%	2.6%	3.4%
other	28,162	163,124	169,522	3.9%	5.2%	6.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**29,763**	**552,361**	**359,344**	**-34.9%**	**17.5%**	**13.2%**
Pulp	26,268	452,559	280,260	-38.1%	14.3%	10.3%
Newsprint	632	80,741	64,358	-20.3%	2.6%	2.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,810	17,266	13,734	-20.5%	0.5%	0.5%
other	54	1,795	993	-44.7%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**14,074**	**116,204**	**99,454**	**-14.4%**	**3.7%**	**3.6%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,011	7,726	6,481	-16.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	21	1,420	487	-65.7%	0.0%	0.0%
other	13,041	107,058	92,487	-13.6%	3.4%	3.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**13,370**	**198,041**	**165,747**	**-16.3%**	**6.3%**	**6.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,953	23,538	21,850	-7.2%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	5,701	21,842	23,401	7.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	493	3,198	2,192	-31.5%	0.1%	0.1%
other	5,222	149,463	118,303	-20.8%	4.7%	4.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**37,853**	**458,826**	**433,305**	**-5.6%**	**14.5%**	**15.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	13,654	195,363	196,736	0.7%	6.2%	7.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,492	12,116	11,318	-6.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	22,162	162,579	175,661	8.0%	5.2%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	93	5,744	5,666	-1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
other	453	83,025	43,924	-47.1%	2.6%	1.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**40,663**	**353,273**	**327,500**	**-7.3%**	**11.2%**	**12.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	40,601	352,139	326,433	-7.3%	11.2%	12.0%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	62	1,134	1,068	-5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**1,914**	**47,350**	**48,950**	**3.4%**	**1.5%**	**1.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	433	3,794	3,912	3.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	146	16,342	24,278	48.6%	0.5%	0.9%
other	1,336	27,214	20,760	-23.7%	0.9%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**641**	**3,505**	**8,110**	**131.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**374**	**3,223**	**2,807**	**-12.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**9,160**	**46,316**	**60,713**	**31.1%**	**1.5%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**278,653**	**3,154,642**	**2,729,541**	**-13.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	AUGUST	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	17,543	283,673	150,987	-42.7%	16.1%	10.0%
Lumber (softwood)	15,203	222,785	128,843	-42.2%	13.6%	8.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	259	2,643	2,874	8.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	1,077	28,273	10,047	-64.5%	1.7%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	934	7,648	6,691	-12.5%	0.5%	0.4%
other	71	2,324	2,532	9.0%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	69,630	952,716	806,482	-15.3%	58.2%	53.3%
Pulp	68,628	900,758	768,745	-14.7%	55.1%	50.8%
Newsprint	0	1,119	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	987	50,140	37,381	-25.4%	3.1%	2.5%
other	15	699	355	-49.1%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	3,723	15,510	26,028	67.8%	0.9%	1.7%
Fruit and Nuts	187	1,369	991	-27.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	83	641	4,744	640.6%	0.0%	0.3%
other	3,454	13,501	20,293	50.3%	0.8%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	4,538	26,078	30,950	18.7%	1.6%	2.0%
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	298	2,067	3,888	88.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	194	1,222	712	-41.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,877	21,573	24,666	14.3%	1.3%	1.6%
other	169	1,216	1,684	38.5%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1,726	10,555	10,720	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,443	8,687	8,741	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	283	65	1,244	1824.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,803	735	-59.3%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	33,774	169,911	273,685	61.1%	10.4%	18.1%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	33,774	169,892	273,595	61.0%	10.4%	18.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	19	90	371.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	14,529	165,467	180,866	9.3%	10.1%	12.0%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	90	1,859	1,738	-6.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,468	21,383	23,842	11.5%	1.3%	1.6%
other	11,970	142,226	155,286	9.2%	8.7%	10.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	441	3,118	2,932	-6.0%	0.2%	0.2%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	336	2,149	1,169	-45.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	2,455	26,991	28,244	4.6%	1.6%	1.9%
GRAND TOTAL	148,695	1,636,168	1,512,062	-7.6%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

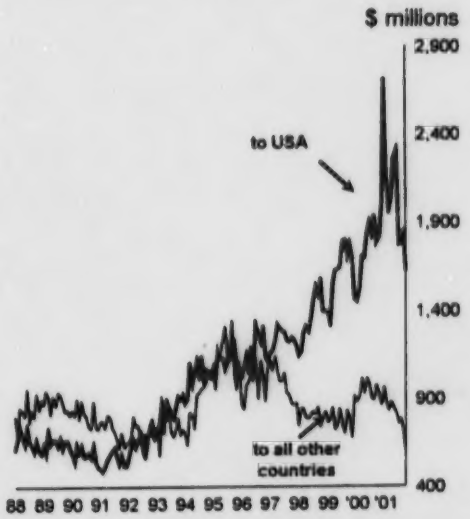
BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
Release: November 2001
Issue: 01-09

Exports ◆ September 2001

- The combination of falling commodity prices, the softwood lumber trade dispute and the events of September 11th contributed to a 19.4% drop in the value of exports in September from the same month in 2000. Year-to-date, the value of total BC exports still exceeds the January to September period of 2000 by 2.6%, due largely to the phenomenal growth in the value of energy exports earlier in the year.
- Although the year-to-date value of natural gas exports is still more than double that of the first nine months of 2000, and electricity exports are still over 70% higher, price declines have resulted in significant reductions in energy exports in recent months.
- The value of exports of pulp and paper products is a fifth lower year-to-date compared to the first three quarters of 2000. The 20% drop is due mostly to reduced shipments to Japan (-42%) and the European Union (-21%). The recent announcement of pulp mill closures in Powell River and Chetwynd indicate that these numbers may deteriorate even further.
- In the first nine months of 2001, exports of metallic mineral products are about 20% off the pace set in the first three quarters of 2000. The most significant drop is in exports of unwrought zinc, which could be due, in part, to the impending closure of the Sullivan lead-zinc mine in Kimberley and the corresponding slowdown in production.
- The value of exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) is down 20% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2000 and exports to the European Union have fallen over 10%. However, trade within the Americas has risen substantially over the same period. BC exports to the United States are 13% higher year-to-date. The value of exports to Mexico (+35%), South America (+23%) and Central America and the Caribbean (+50%) is significantly greater than the January to September period of 2000. Although the value of exports to these Latin countries is still relatively small, continuing negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Americas could result in further expansion of trade with these countries in the future.

Falling energy prices, trade disputes and terrorist attacks have moderated export growth



Is Trade Threatened by Security?

Canada and the United States share the longest undefended border in the world, but after the September 11th terrorist attacks in Washington and New York there has been a considerable increase in security measures related to movement between the two countries of both people and goods. This has resulted in long line-ups at border crossings and significant delays in the movement of merchandise. A recent anti-terrorist bill enacted by the United States that pledges to triple border patrols and customs and immigration officials at the Canada/United States border may help speed movement through customs, but crossing the border will inevitably be slower compared to the time prior to the attacks. This slowdown could have serious consequences for trade between the two countries.

Increased border security in the wake of the events of September 11th could threaten cross-border trade

Canada exported $334.1 billion of commodities to the United States in 2000, and imported $229.6 billion of goods from the US, for a gross trade value of $563.8 billion. The British Columbia portion of this was $22.2 billion in exports and $13.3 billion in imports,[1] for a gross trade value of $35.5 billion. For both BC and Canada as a whole, the United States is by far the largest trading partner, both for exports and imports.

Top 5 Export Destinations, 2000 ($Cdn Billions)

From BC		From Canada	
United States	$22.2	United States	$334.1
Japan	$4.8	Japan	$9.1
South Korea	$0.9	UK	$5.4
China	$0.7	China	$3.3
Italy	$0.6	Germany	$3.0
TOTAL	$33.4	TOTAL	$385.4

The United States is the largest destination for BC and Canada exports...

Top 5 Import Origins, 2000 ($Cdn Billions)

Through BC		To Canada	
United States	$13.3	United States	$229.6
Japan	$6.4	Japan	$16.6
China	$3.0	UK	$13.0
South Korea	$1.5	Mexico	$12.1
Taiwan	$1.0	China	$11.3
TOTAL	$30.8	TOTAL	$356.8

...and the largest source of BC and Canada imports

[1] Imports to BC are goods entering the province, whether or not they are eventually consumed in BC.

The United States was the destination of 66% of British Columbia's goods exports in 2000. For Canada as a whole, the figure is even greater; 87% of commodity exports went to the United States. Imports from the US accounted for 43% of all imports into BC and 64% of all imports into Canada. Although British Columbia is not quite as reliant on trade with the United States compared to Canada as a whole, clearly transactions with the Americans are critically important to the economy of the province.

And contrary to President Bush's proclamation that Mexico is the United States' most important trading partner, Canada is the most significant destination for American exports and the largest source of imports into the US. In 2000, 23% of American exports were shipped to Canada and 19% of imports originated in Canada. In short, the United States is Canada's most important trade partner and Canada is the United States' most important trade partner.

The President got it wrong—Canada is the United States' most important trade partner

Top 5 US Export Destinations & Import Origins, 2000 ($US Billions)

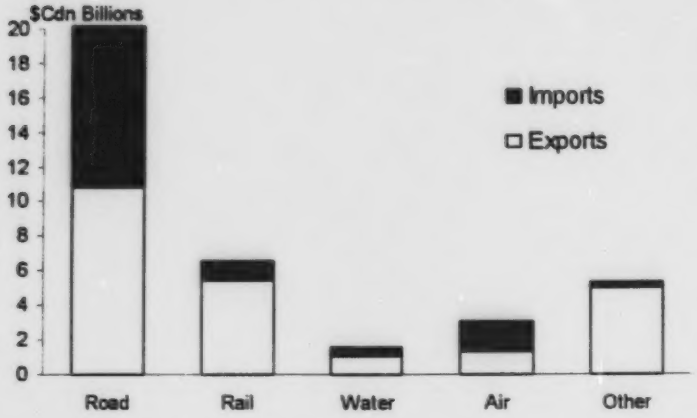
Exports		Imports	
Canada	$176.4	Canada	$229.2
Mexico	$111.7	Japan	$146.6
Japan	$65.3	Mexico	$135.9
UK	$41.6	China	$100.1
Germany	$29.2	Germany	$58.7
TOTAL	$780.4	TOTAL	$1,216.9

The scope of trade between Canada and the United States underscores the importance of keeping traffic at the border moving. There have been suggestions that the two countries should co-ordinate their immigration and trade policies thereby creating a North American perimeter and eliminating the need for enhanced security at the Canada/US border. There are fears in Canada that this would take away from Canada's sovereignty and that many of the decisions pertinent to this country would then be made in Washington, rather than Ottawa. It is more likely that Canada and the United States will continue to have separate policies in these areas, but that in future, there will be much more co-operation and further co-ordination of security measures.

It is crucial that something is done to prevent the border from becoming a significant hurdle to trade. In British Columbia, in 2000, almost $20.4 billion worth of merchandise was shipped to and from the United States by road ($10.8 billion in exports and $9.5 billion in imports), representing over half (55%) of the

province's trade in commodities with the United States. However, it is not only goods shipped by truck that are being affected. Delays at airports and seaports are also a problem as increased security concerns are affecting these entry points as well.

Most goods traded between BC and US travel by road



Over half of all goods traded between BC and the US travel by road

In 2000, the types of goods exported to the United States from British Columbia were mostly energy products and forest products. The leading commodity exported from BC to the US was softwood lumber with exports valued at $4,619.9 million. Natural gas was second at $2,590.2 million, and electrical energy, at $1986.6 million, was third. Since the energy commodities are transported via pipeline and transmission wires, trade is unlikely to be affected by increases in security at the border. In fact, the desire of the United States to move away from its reliance on OPEC nations for fuel and to find alternative energy sources may actually result in increased trade in these commodities. However, lumber and other commodities that have to be transported by land, water or air could definitely be affected by tighter border security.

It is not only trade in goods that is a cause for concern, but also trade in services. Tourism is a prime example of an industry that exports services and is suffering negative repercussions from enhanced security measures at the border. Long line-ups are discouraging people from making the trip north or south. This has particularly affected those businesses on both sides of the border that depend on cross-border shoppers and people making day-trips. Another service that could experience a downturn is the transportation and storage sector, which could lose business if the volume of goods traded across the border declines.

Trade in services could also be disrupted by enhanced security measures

While security is of paramount concern at a time like this, there has to be some trade-off to ensure that it does not result in a crippling of the economy. Canada and the US will need to work together to ensure both the free movement of goods and a secure environment for their citizens.

Trade dispute updates

"The Softwood Lumber Dispute" **Exports** (March 2001)

On August 10, the US Department of Commerce ruled that a 19.3 percent countervailing duty should be applied to imports of softwood lumber from Canada. Shortly thereafter, Canada initiated a challenge of the decision with the World Trade Organisation. Since the ruling, the forest industry in British Columbia has suffered thousands of layoffs, with some industry experts suggesting that approximately half the industry's workforce could face unemployment if the dispute is not settled. An additional blow to the Canadian industry was the decision to apply the duty on the value of the wood as it enters the United States, rather than the value as it leaves the sawmill. This means that the duties will also affect remanufacturers. In an effort to come to a resolution over the dispute, both British Columbia and Quebec have stated a willingness to look at making some changes to their respective stumpage practices, possibly moving toward a more market-based system.

On October 31, the Department of Commerce announced additional anti-dumping charges ranging from 5.94% to 19.24% on four BC companies and two in Quebec. The average of these six rates (12.58%) will be applied to the rest of the industry as an additional duty on top of the 19.3% determined earlier. This additional cost to lumber companies operating in Canada could further devastate an industry already reeling from mill closures and layoffs. Some relief will come on December 17 when the preliminary countervailing duty of 19.3% expires, leaving only the anti-dumping duty in effect. By May 2002 the US International Trade Commission should make a final determination on what the countervailing duty rate will be, retroactive to May 2001. Until the final rate is set, companies must post bonds or make cash deposits to cover the dumping rate. In response to the countervailing and anti-dumping duties, Canfor Corporation has filed a claim against the US government saying that the US has violated NAFTA provisions by setting the duties. Other companies have suggested they may follow suit.

"Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes" **Exports** (April 2001)

In a preliminary decision, the United States Department of Commerce ruled that US imports of Canadian greenhouse tomatoes should be assessed antidumping duties ranging from 0 to 33.95 percent. The highest duty of 33.95 percent was charged to BC Hot House Foods Inc. This decision could have devastating implications for the BC greenhouse industry if it stands. In a related issue, in June, Canadian tomato growers launched a similar complaint against US field tomato growers, alleging they were dumping their produce in Canada at 30 to 50 percent below the price of production. The Canadian growers argue that the low price of field tomatoes is driving down the price of the greenhouse variety. A decision is not expected until next year.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released February 2000)

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products* (released January 2000)

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA* (released December 1999)

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others* (released November 1999)

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck* (released October 1999)

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency* (released September 1999)

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets* (released September 1999)

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia* (released July 1999)

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services* (released July 1999)

99-03 *United States Log Exports* (released May 1999)

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market* (released Apr 1999)

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s* (released March 1999)

98-12 *(no article)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	24,521	265,550	273,033	2.8%	302,496	286,770	368,302
Germany	20,942	384,582	299,307	-22.2%	395,571	298,886	534,423
People's Republic of China	43,342	597,795	549,101	-8.1%	464,759	590,733	736,867
Hong Kong	13,495	192,228	159,855	-16.8%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	9,898	317,038	234,065	-26.2%	399,618	363,675	397,217
Japan	262,752	3,581,390	2,995,735	-16.4%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,893
South Korea	45,916	743,747	574,322	-22.8%	677,999	753,907	929,071
India	3,673	68,188	80,940	18.7%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	8,901	198,533	112,252	-43.5%	226,325	211,366	238,960
Mexico	1,225	40,176	54,152	34.8%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	1,626,434	15,659,798	17,696,552	13.0%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,191,792
other	159,971	2,385,996	1,768,597	-25.9%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,134
Total International Exports	**2,221,070**	**24,169,472**	**24,797,910**	**2.6%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,441,077**
1) Western Europe	149,944	1,885,330	1,686,096	-10.6%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,597,877
2) Eastern Europe	4,638	24,253	24,182	-0.3%	26,687	29,747	36,261
3) South East Asia	17,189	464,055	234,723	-49.4%	340,527	393,222	595,247
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,223	45,359	29,173	-35.7%	50,699	45,210	56,387
5) South America	12,670	147,962	182,597	23.4%	222,400	144,528	182,786
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,561	24,485	36,642	49.7%	38,116	28,803	35,550
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	406,970	6,119,101	4,888,889	-20.1%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,991,684
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	144,218	2,537,711	1,893,153	-25.4%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,791
9) Middle East	7,076	118,596	94,752	-20.1%	146,941	134,725	157,915
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	0.9%	2.5%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.0%	0.8%	2.2%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	11.8%	14.8%	12.1%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	2.1%	3.1%	2.3%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	73.2%	64.8%	71.4%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	7.2%	9.9%	7.1%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.8%	7.8%	6.8%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	0.8%	1.9%	0.9%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	18.3%	25.3%	19.7%		26.8%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.5%	10.5%	7.6%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**760,983**	**7,398,088**	**7,174,275**	**-3.0%**	**30.6%**	**28.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	517,928	5,264,050	5,052,593	-4.0%	21.8%	20.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	31,890	220,466	249,089	13.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	19,442	167,715	167,515	-0.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	77,361	799,522	742,792	-7.1%	3.3%	3.0%
other	114,360	946,333	962,286	1.7%	3.9%	3.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**335,062**	**5,030,882**	**4,014,774**	**-20.2%**	**20.8%**	**16.2%**
Pulp	181,284	3,406,440	2,437,481	-28.4%	14.1%	9.8%
Newsprint	41,128	540,289	484,554	-10.3%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	102,205	982,569	995,249	1.3%	4.1%	4.0%
other	10,445	101,585	97,489	-4.0%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**125,463**	**938,345**	**1,028,581**	**9.6%**	**3.9%**	**4.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	14,101	80,700	89,227	10.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Vegetables	30,441	174,562	223,083	27.8%	0.7%	0.9%
other	80,921	683,083	716,271	4.9%	2.8%	2.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**78,288**	**717,987**	**766,844**	**6.8%**	**3.0%**	**3.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	16,414	117,599	114,537	-2.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,641	210,624	236,848	12.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,409	43,484	47,170	8.5%	0.2%	0.2%
other	30,824	346,281	368,290	6.4%	1.4%	1.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**65,227**	**1,334,614**	**1,062,985**	**-20.4%**	**5.5%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,472	372,919	361,633	-3.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,970	31,338	35,418	13.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	37,978	430,855	400,132	-7.1%	1.8%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	2,425	350,827	169,848	-51.6%	1.5%	0.7%
other	1,381	148,675	95,954	-35.5%	0.6%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**332,837**	**3,441,225**	**5,485,608**	**59.4%**	**14.2%**	**22.1%**
Natural Gas	113,657	1,124,090	2,347,044	108.8%	4.7%	9.5%
Coal	91,292	996,367	1,077,115	8.1%	4.1%	4.3%
Electricity	113,728	1,143,797	1,958,264	71.2%	4.7%	7.9%
other	14,160	176,971	103,185	-41.7%	0.7%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**252,859**	**2,771,495**	**2,636,075**	**-4.9%**	**11.5%**	**10.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	49,907	645,088	498,419	-22.7%	2.7%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	43,836	507,725	481,401	-5.2%	2.1%	1.9%
other	159,116	1,618,682	1,656,254	2.3%	6.7%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,989**	**323,380**	**329,709**	**2.0%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**23,321**	**221,608**	**186,429**	**-15.9%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**206,042**	**1,991,849**	**2,112,629**	**6.1%**	**8.2%**	**8.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,221,070**	**24,169,472**	**24,797,910**	**2.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**587,303**	**5,328,303**	**5,478,273**	**2.8%**	**34.0%**	**31.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	385,803	3,609,812	3,753,923	4.0%	23.1%	21.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	31,574	215,759	244,313	13.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Plywood (softwood)	14,348	74,968	108,895	45.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	65,710	689,663	624,430	-9.5%	4.4%	3.5%
other	89,869	738,101	746,711	1.2%	4.7%	4.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**185,629**	**1,863,667**	**1,855,604**	**-0.4%**	**11.9%**	**10.5%**
Pulp	45,964	657,948	591,662	-10.1%	4.2%	3.3%
Newsprint	41,128	366,154	362,495	-1.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	89,084	750,555	815,049	8.6%	4.8%	4.6%
other	9,452	89,010	86,398	-2.9%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**86,486**	**654,919**	**731,760**	**11.7%**	**4.2%**	**4.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	13,106	66,684	77,242	15.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	22,114	165,879	183,630	10.7%	1.1%	1.0%
other	51,266	422,355	470,888	11.5%	2.7%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**56,063**	**402,301**	**482,554**	**19.9%**	**2.6%**	**2.7%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	11,210	83,443	79,458	-4.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,878	175,929	196,762	11.8%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,963	5,165	7,927	53.5%	0.0%	0.0%
other	22,012	137,764	198,407	44.0%	0.9%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**7,046**	**456,747**	**263,769**	**-42.3%**	**2.9%**	**1.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	11,596	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	375	6,009	4,390	-27.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,742	124,254	71,071	-42.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	37	270,954	130,645	-51.8%	1.7%	0.7%
other	891	55,530	46,067	-17.0%	0.4%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**251,087**	**2,509,757**	**4,492,182**	**79.0%**	**16.0%**	**25.4%**
Natural Gas	113,657	1,124,090	2,347,044	108.8%	7.2%	13.3%
Coal	9,648	66,766	85,891	28.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Electricity	113,728	1,143,797	1,958,264	71.2%	7.3%	11.1%
other	14,055	175,104	100,983	-42.3%	1.1%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**212,120**	**2,319,118**	**2,172,659**	**-6.3%**	**14.8%**	**12.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	48,161	616,954	473,283	-23.3%	3.9%	2.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	36,755	397,011	380,592	-4.1%	2.5%	2.2%
other	127,205	1,305,153	1,318,784	1.0%	8.3%	7.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**39,763**	**303,265**	**311,443**	**2.7%**	**1.9%**	**1.8%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**22,613**	**213,161**	**179,838**	**-15.6%**	**1.4%**	**1.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**178,331**	**1,608,570**	**1,728,469**	**7.5%**	**10.3%**	**9.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,626,434**	**15,659,798**	**17,696,552**	**13.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**133,471**	**1,547,705**	**1,368,524**	**-12.2%**	**43.2%**	**45.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	96,320	1,202,638	1,014,904	-15.6%	33.6%	33.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	118	78	-33.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,633	61,844	47,543	-23.1%	1.7%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,341	92,318	103,909	12.6%	2.6%	3.5%
other	22,177	190,788	192,089	0.7%	5.3%	6.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**20,088**	**651,861**	**379,420**	**-41.8%**	**18.2%**	**12.7%**
Pulp	19,580	530,583	299,839	-43.5%	14.8%	10.0%
Newsprint	0	99,706	64,358	-35.5%	2.8%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	370	19,586	14,104	-28.0%	0.5%	0.5%
other	138	1,987	1,118	-43.7%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**15,586**	**126,291**	**115,901**	**-8.2%**	**3.5%**	**3.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	738	8,681	7,230	-16.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	4,141	2,775	4,623	66.6%	0.1%	0.2%
other	10,687	114,835	104,048	-9.4%	3.2%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**12,377**	**208,002**	**178,116**	**-14.4%**	**5.8%**	**5.9%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,739	27,619	25,589	-7.4%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2,893	24,920	26,275	5.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	745	3,734	2,967	-20.5%	0.1%	0.1%
other	5,001	151,729	123,284	-18.7%	4.2%	4.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**40,410**	**511,445**	**473,715**	**-7.4%**	**14.3%**	**15.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,472	223,281	216,206	-3.2%	6.2%	7.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,764	13,466	13,083	-2.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	18,771	184,445	194,432	5.4%	5.2%	6.5%
Unwrought Zinc	93	6,253	5,759	-7.9%	0.2%	0.2%
other	309	83,999	44,233	-47.3%	2.3%	1.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**33,144**	**407,598**	**360,635**	**-11.5%**	**11.4%**	**12.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	33,096	406,408	359,529	-11.5%	11.3%	12.0%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	48	1,189	1,106	-7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**2,696**	**57,925**	**52,295**	**-9.7%**	**1.6%**	**1.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	8	4,330	3,957	-8.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	359	21,263	24,644	15.9%	0.6%	0.8%
other	2,329	32,332	23,694	-26.7%	0.9%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**320**	**4,223**	**8,448**	**100.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**511**	**4,441**	**3,449**	**-22.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,170**	**61,900**	**65,234**	**5.4%**	**1.7%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**282,752**	**3,581,390**	**2,995,735**	**-16.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	SEPTEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**19,024**	**284,373**	**170,302**	**-40.1%**	**15.3%**	**10.2%**
Lumber (softwood)	17,239	240,592	146,285	-39.2%	13.0%	8.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	95	2,992	2,970	-0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	436	29,470	10,483	-64.4%	1.6%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	986	8,526	7,765	-8.9%	0.5%	0.5%
other	267	2,793	2,799	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**67,565**	**1,105,539**	**874,047**	**-20.9%**	**59.5%**	**52.5%**
Pulp	64,405	1,048,183	833,150	-20.5%	56.4%	50.1%
Newsprint	0	33	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,160	56,574	40,541	-28.3%	3.0%	2.4%
other	0	748	356	-52.5%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,709**	**17,589**	**29,132**	**65.6%**	**0.9%**	**1.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	8	1,369	992	-27.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	767	702	5,525	687.0%	0.0%	0.3%
other	1,934	15,518	22,616	45.7%	0.8%	1.4%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,244**	**30,811**	**35,362**	**14.8%**	**1.7%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,017	2,556	4,935	93.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	293	1,651	1,004	-39.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,890	25,379	27,694	9.1%	1.4%	1.7%
other	45	1,225	1,729	41.2%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,547**	**11,843**	**12,267**	**3.6%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,476	9,935	10,217	2.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	72	65	1,315	1935.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,843	735	-60.1%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**35,049**	**184,995**	**308,733**	**66.9%**	**10.0%**	**18.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	35,049	184,976	308,643	66.9%	10.0%	18.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	19	90	371.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**14,784**	**185,755**	**197,249**	**6.2%**	**10.0%**	**11.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	125	1,984	1,908	-3.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,178	24,971	25,257	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%
other	13,481	158,800	170,084	7.1%	8.6%	10.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**342**	**3,657**	**3,272**	**-10.6%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**39**	**2,407**	**1,209**	**-49.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**2,769**	**30,304**	**32,633**	**7.7%**	**1.6%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**148,073**	**1,857,272**	**1,664,206**	**-10.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

Contact: Dan Schrier
Tel: (250) 387-0376
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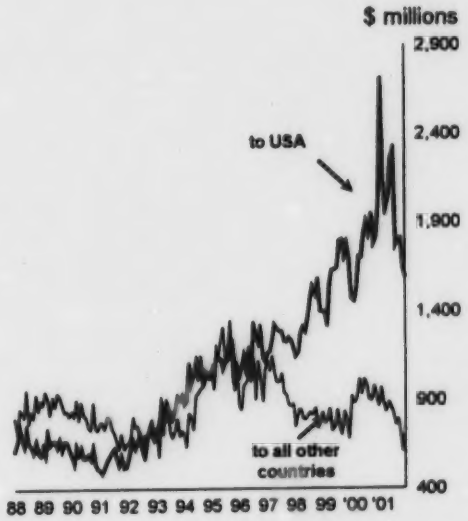
Exports ◆ October 2001

- The continuing influence of the events of September 11th combined with the softwood lumber trade dispute and falling commodity prices contributed to a 15% drop in the value of exports in October from the same month in 2000. Year-to-date, the value of total BC exports still exceeds the January to October period of 2000 by 1%, mostly on the strength of the tremendous spike in growth in the value of energy exports earlier in the year.
- Price declines have further eroded the value of energy exports; however, year-to-date the value of energy exports is still 49% higher than the first 10 months of 2000. Natural gas exports lead the way, 86% over the value of the previous year and electricity exports are up 61%.
- The value of exports of pulp and paper products is down 21% compared to the January to October period of 2000. The significant decline is due mostly to reduced shipments to Japan (-44%) and the European Union (-26%). Recent pulp mill closures in the province could result in further reductions.
- In the first ten months of 2001, exports of metallic mineral products are about 24% off the pace set in the same period in 2000. The most significant drop is in exports of unwrought zinc (-53%). With the Sullivan lead-zinc mine in Kimberley shutting down at the end of 2001, zinc exports will likely decline further.
- The value of exports to destinations outside the Americas has experienced a significant decline in 2001 compared to the previous year. Exports to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) have dropped almost 22% year-to-date compared to the same period in 2000 and exports to the European Union have fallen over 14%. However, trade within the Americas has risen substantially over the same period. BC exports to the United States are 10% higher year-to-date. The value of exports to Mexico (+45%), South America (+25%) and Central America and the Caribbean (+44%) is significantly greater compared to the January to October period of 2000.

BC monthly exports to October 2001



Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products

China is often seen as a huge, largely untapped market for trade and China's recent accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) should make it an even more desirable trade partner. With a population estimated at approximately 1.3 billion,[1] the world's most populous country offers a tremendous market for exports. In British Columbia there is a keen interest in finding a market in China for forest products, particularly in light of the current softwood lumber dispute with the United States that has resulted in substantial layoffs of forest sector employees. In November, Premier Campbell led a trade mission accompanied by several forest industry representatives with the goal of marketing BC wood in the country where they are expected to build almost as many homes annually as currently exist in all of Canada.

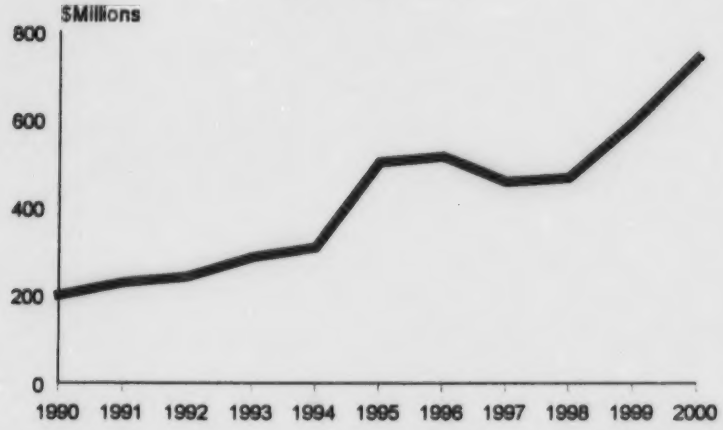
China's housing boom could make that country a significant buyer of BC wood

Profile of Canada/China trade

Even though China was the fourth most significant destination for Canadian commodity exports and the fifth largest source of imports into Canada in 2000, Canadian goods represent less than 1% of China's imports and Canada imports only about 1.4% of products exported from China. There is a tremendous potential for expanded trade with China.

In the last decade the value of Canada's exports to China has almost doubled, but they still make up less than 1% of Canada's total exports. British Columbia increased the value of its exports to China by 279% between 1990 and 2000. Shipments to China accounted for 2.3% of all BC origin exports in 2000.

BC Origin Exports to China

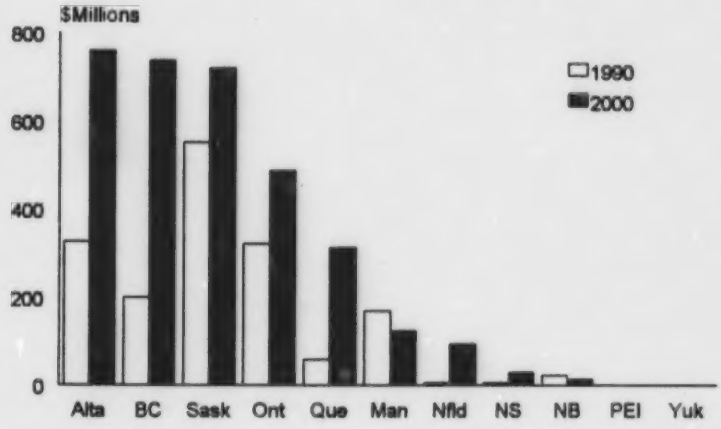


BC origin exports to China have grown substantially over the last decade such that China now ranks as the fourth most significant importer of BC commodities

[1] United States Census Bureau, International Database.

In 2000, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan each exported over $700 million worth of goods to China ranking them one-two-three among the provinces. The tendency toward trade with the western provinces probably has less to do with China's closer proximity to them than with their product mix. The majority of commodities traded to China are resource-based, particularly agricultural products, although other inputs to China's increasingly industrialised economy are also in demand. China imports very few manufactured products from Canada, which is why Ontario and Quebec lag behind the more resource-oriented western provinces. BC was the origin of 23% of all Canadian goods shipped to China in 2000.

The three western-most provinces exported the most to China in 2000



BC ranks second among the provinces in the value of exports to China

Alberta and Saskatchewan have evolved from primarily exporting wheat to China to shipping products such as potash from Saskatchewan and chemicals and plastics from Alberta. Although British Columbia's export mix to China has significantly diversified over the last 10 years, wood pulp still comprised over half (55%) the value of BC origin commodity exports to China in 2000, down from 65% in 1990. Copper ores and concentrates were the next most significant export, accounting for over 15% of the value of BC exports to China.

Wood pulp is by far the most significant BC export to China

Approximately 26% of all imports of Chinese goods into Canada in 2000 were cleared through British Columbia; however, this does not mean that this merchandise was consumed in the province. Due to British Columbia's location on the West Coast, most of the goods shipped from Asia arrive in BC before being transported east. Shipments of toys represented the largest value of imports from China, comprising about 16.5% of the total. Electrical equipment and appliances were the next most popular import making up about 15% of all goods shipped through BC.

Toys and electronics are the items most often imported from China through BC ports

Wood to China: an untapped niche?

The BC forest industry is reeling from the dispute with the United States that has resulted in punishing duties on Canadian softwood lumber exports. Several mills have closed, possibly for good, putting thousands of British Columbians out of work. The forest sector is looking for alternative markets for its goods and China is one possibility. Currently wood products used in construction of houses make up a very small portion of BC origin exports to China.

There is a simple reason for the lack of demand in China for BC wood. Most housing in China is built of steel and concrete. The building standards are designed with those materials in mind and are not suitable for wood frame construction. There is some hope that this may change, however.

Housing in China is mostly built of steel and concrete, which is why there has been very little demand for BC wood products

Historically, most housing in China was owned by the state and it was part of the government's mandate to provide housing for its citizens. As China underwent reform and took steps toward a more market-driven system, it developed policies to encourage more privately owned housing. As a result, investment in housing has become more of a priority.

In the last few years interested parties from countries in the West, including Canada, have been leading a campaign to revise China's building codes such that they will encompass wood frame construction and to train Chinese builders to these new standards. This is not the first time that North American interests have pushed for new building standards in Asia to accommodate construction of wood frame homes. Japan is another example where this occurred and Canadian exports to Japan of wood products used in house construction[2] amounted to just over $2 billion in 2000, of which almost $1.9 billion (93%) originated in BC. This is compared to only $18.8 million worth of these products exported to China, of which $14.5 million (77%) originated in BC.

Very little of BC's wood products are exported to China

China comprises about a fifth of the world's population, which makes it a potentially enormous market for wood products used in house construction. However, it could take years for Chinese building codes to be transformed. The experience in Japan was made easier because, traditionally, Japanese houses were built of wood, whereas that was never the case in China. Even now, in Japan, less than 50% of housing starts are of wood frame construction.[3] In China it is about 1%.

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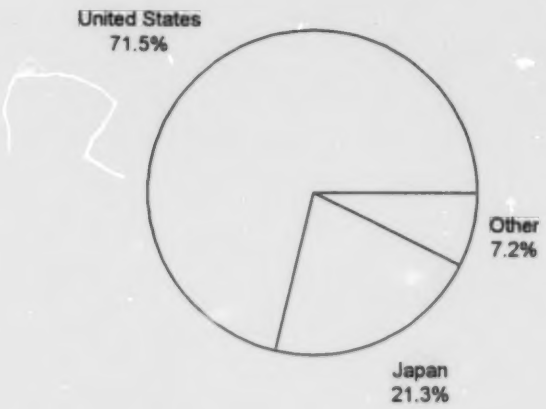
[2] All figures quoted related to wood used in house construction are comprised of the following 4-digit HS codes: 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4418 and 9406 (this last code being prefabricated buildings). By far the largest component (over 80% of exports to Japan and China) is 4407, which is comprised of softwood lumber. The other components include plywood, veneer, OSB, shakes and shingles, doorframes, etc.

[3] US Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. In 1999, wood frame construction was 47% of housing starts in Japan and 1% of starts in China.

The United States is by far the most significant destination of BC wood products used in housing construction, taking in about 72% of the value of BC exports falling in that category. Japan is the destination for 21% of those wood products with the other 7% distributed to almost 70 countries.

The United States takes in most of BC's wood



The US and Japan are the main destinations for BC wood products

The overwhelming share of the BC wood market held by the United States gives one an idea of the kind of obstacle the forest industry is facing with regard to the current trade dispute with the Americans. It will likely take time and effort to increase China's share of that market, which means the BC forest industry's dependence on the United States will probably continue for some time to come. However, that doesn't mean that BC companies shouldn't pursue more trade with China. While it may not be the answer to the current crisis in the forest sector, China could prove to be a lucrative trade partner for wood exports. It is important that BC companies get in the game early because their competitors are also looking to exploit this vast market.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released February 2000)

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products* (released January 2000)

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA* (released December 1999)

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others* (released November 1999)

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck* (released October 1999)

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency* (released September 1999)

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets* (released September 1999)

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia* (released July 1999)

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services* (released July 1999)

99-03 *United States Log Exports* (released May 1999)

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market* (released Apr 1999)

99-01 *British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s* (released March 1999)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	21,875	299,672	295,619	-1.4%	302,496	286,770	368,302
Germany	22,670	440,111	322,456	-26.7%	395,571	296,886	534,423
People's Republic of China	83,608	642,732	633,614	-1.4%	464,759	590,733	736,867
Hong Kong	15,985	211,519	176,094	-16.7%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	22,963	348,133	257,193	-26.1%	399,618	363,675	397,217
Japan	284,407	3,982,967	3,288,316	-17.4%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,893
South Korea	86,862	805,034	663,613	-17.6%	677,999	753,907	929,071
India	6,685	75,252	87,891	16.8%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	22,230	213,942	135,557	-36.6%	226,325	211,366	238,960
Mexico	9,765	44,255	64,238	45.2%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	1,591,093	17,472,214	19,298,002	10.4%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,191,792
other	160,377	2,659,124	1,936,530	-27.2%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,134
Total International Exports	**2,328,520**	**26,895,282**	**27,159,124**	**1.0%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,441,077**
1) Western Europe	134,330	2,131,927	1,826,428	-14.3%	2,040,720	1,919,060	2,597,877
2) Eastern Europe	2,083	25,847	26,400	2.1%	26,687	29,747	36,261
3) South East Asia	23,092	501,854	258,506	-48.5%	340,527	393,222	595,247
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,103	51,256	33,359	-34.9%	50,699	45,210	56,387
5) South America	14,455	158,586	198,311	25.0%	222,400	144,528	182,786
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,391	29,380	42,171	43.5%	38,116	28,803	35,550
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	543,920	6,733,373	5,446,641	-19.1%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,991,684
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	259,513	2,750,407	2,158,325	-21.5%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,791
9) Middle East	14,508	134,131	109,483	-18.4%	146,941	134,725	157,915
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.0%	2.4%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	3.6%	0.8%	2.3%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	12.2%	14.8%	12.1%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	3.7%	3.0%	2.4%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	68.3%	65.0%	71.1%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	6.9%	9.9%	7.1%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	5.8%	7.9%	6.7%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.4%	25.0%	20.1%		26.8%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.1%	10.2%	7.9%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**771,039**	**8,140,924**	**7,948,031**	**-2.4%**	**30.3%**	**29.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	529,960	5,783,543	5,584,677	-3.4%	21.5%	20.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	35,449	250,610	284,538	13.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Plywood (softwood)	20,306	184,320	187,853	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	81,470	886,932	824,833	-7.0%	3.3%	3.0%
other	103,853	1,035,519	1,066,130	3.0%	3.9%	3.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**413,438**	**5,602,556**	**4,428,331**	**-21.0%**	**20.8%**	**16.3%**
Pulp	228,090	3,768,266	2,665,687	-29.3%	14.0%	9.8%
Newsprint	51,345	608,024	535,899	-11.9%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	122,536	1,114,040	1,117,810	0.3%	4.1%	4.1%
other	11,466	112,226	108,935	-2.9%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**144,972**	**1,055,060**	**1,173,375**	**11.2%**	**3.9%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	28,999	108,429	118,185	9.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	29,546	199,532	252,743	26.7%	0.7%	0.9%
other	86,427	747,099	802,447	7.4%	2.8%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**71,619**	**780,219**	**837,454**	**7.3%**	**2.9%**	**3.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,826	130,711	126,747	-3.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,151	228,761	256,833	12.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,800	50,785	54,961	8.2%	0.2%	0.2%
other	30,842	369,961	398,912	7.8%	1.4%	1.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**91,530**	**1,517,154**	**1,159,823**	**-23.6%**	**5.6%**	**4.3%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	38,111	426,539	405,088	-5.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,090	35,094	38,508	9.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	33,664	501,394	433,796	-13.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	14,157	391,593	184,006	-53.0%	1.5%	0.7%
other	2,507	162,534	98,425	-39.4%	0.6%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**286,580**	**3,883,657**	**5,784,960**	**49.0%**	**14.4%**	**21.3%**
Natural Gas	138,225	1,315,796	2,446,447	85.9%	4.9%	9.0%
Coal	117,882	1,116,978	1,194,997	7.0%	4.2%	4.4%
Electricity	20,166	1,261,974	2,028,046	60.7%	4.7%	7.5%
other	10,307	188,908	115,471	-38.9%	0.7%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**258,195**	**3,089,468**	**2,900,776**	**-6.1%**	**11.5%**	**10.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	44,187	704,388	542,760	-22.9%	2.6%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	52,160	568,526	534,371	-6.0%	2.1%	2.0%
other	161,849	1,816,554	1,823,645	0.4%	6.8%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**40,574**	**365,049**	**370,501**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**19,341**	**248,634**	**205,828**	**-17.2%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**231,233**	**2,212,660**	**2,350,045**	**6.2%**	**8.2%**	**8.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,328,520**	**26,895,282**	**27,159,124**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**581,654**	**5,873,370**	**6,060,388**	**3.2%**	**33.6%**	**31.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	384,493	3,966,368	4,138,571	4.3%	22.7%	21.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	34,601	245,386	279,114	13.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Plywood (softwood)	14,174	88,264	123,069	42.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	71,669	765,285	696,428	-9.0%	4.4%	3.6%
other	76,518	810,066	823,206	1.6%	4.6%	4.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**211,536**	**2,116,963**	**2,067,248**	**-2.3%**	**12.1%**	**10.7%**
Pulp	49,243	749,828	641,021	-14.5%	4.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	45,032	416,034	407,526	-2.0%	2.4%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	106,958	852,916	922,007	8.1%	4.9%	4.8%
other	10,303	98,185	96,693	-1.5%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**101,751**	**739,297**	**833,378**	**12.7%**	**4.2%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	26,780	91,658	103,981	13.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	18,390	184,955	201,925	9.2%	1.1%	1.0%
other	56,581	462,685	527,472	14.0%	2.6%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**50,363**	**441,808**	**531,916**	**20.4%**	**2.5%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	8,635	91,901	87,667	-4.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,371	191,528	214,932	12.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,584	5,782	9,508	64.5%	0.0%	0.0%
other	21,573	152,597	219,808	44.0%	0.9%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**21,094**	**509,673**	**284,863**	**-44.1%**	**2.9%**	**1.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	11,596	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	332	6,124	4,722	-22.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	7,881	132,452	78,952	-40.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	11,087	303,059	141,732	-53.2%	1.7%	0.7%
other	1,793	68,038	47,860	-29.7%	0.4%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**177,933**	**2,940,301**	**4,692,878**	**64.9%**	**16.8%**	**24.3%**
Natural Gas	138,225	1,315,796	2,446,447	85.9%	7.5%	12.7%
Coal	9,416	75,665	95,307	26.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Electricity	20,166	1,261,974	2,028,046	60.7%	7.2%	10.5%
other	10,125	186,866	113,078	-39.5%	1.1%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**210,040**	**2,580,471**	**2,381,142**	**-7.7%**	**14.8%**	**12.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	41,628	672,532	514,231	-23.5%	3.8%	2.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	42,110	449,815	422,681	-6.0%	2.6%	2.2%
other	126,303	1,458,125	1,444,230	-1.0%	8.3%	7.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,954**	**341,961**	**348,366**	**1.9%**	**2.0%**	**1.8%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**18,825**	**238,873**	**198,641**	**-16.8%**	**1.4%**	**1.0%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**180,942**	**1,789,496**	**1,909,181**	**6.7%**	**10.2%**	**9.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,581,093**	**17,472,214**	**19,298,002**	**10.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '08, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**153,067**	**1,700,688**	**1,512,968**	**-11.0%**	**42.7%**	**46.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	114,149	1,324,552	1,130,187	-14.7%	33.3%	34.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	118	78	-33.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	5,559	66,157	53,102	-19.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,344	102,738	112,486	9.5%	2.6%	3.4%
other	25,015	207,124	217,104	4.8%	5.2%	6.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**24,790**	**723,138**	**404,213**	**-44.1%**	**18.2%**	**12.3%**
Pulp	21,371	583,071	321,210	-44.9%	14.6%	9.8%
Newsprint	763	114,652	65,121	-43.2%	2.9%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,510	23,182	16,618	-28.3%	0.6%	0.5%
other	146	2,233	1,264	-43.4%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**24,716**	**140,960**	**140,597**	**-0.3%**	**3.5%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	1,596	9,435	8,826	-6.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	6,692	6,803	11,396	67.5%	0.2%	0.3%
other	16,428	124,712	120,375	-3.5%	3.1%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,627**	**216,266**	**183,713**	**-15.1%**	**5.4%**	**5.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,403	31,501	27,992	-11.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	539	26,157	26,814	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	106	4,340	3,073	-29.2%	0.1%	0.1%
other	2,579	154,268	125,833	-18.4%	3.9%	3.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**27,843**	**581,979**	**506,897**	**-12.9%**	**14.6%**	**15.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	8,192	257,318	229,743	-10.7%	6.5%	7.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,221	14,851	14,304	-3.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	17,742	218,058	212,174	-2.7%	5.5%	6.5%
Unwrought Zinc	30	7,068	5,789	-18.1%	0.2%	0.2%
other	659	84,684	44,887	-47.0%	2.1%	1.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**37,034**	**468,634**	**397,678**	**-15.1%**	**11.8%**	**12.1%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	36,918	467,269	396,447	-15.2%	11.7%	12.1%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	116	1,365	1,231	-9.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**2,096**	**69,688**	**54,803**	**-21.4%**	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	87	5,730	4,077	-28.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,322	21,720	25,953	19.5%	0.5%	0.8%
other	687	42,238	24,772	-41.4%	1.1%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**894**	**5,427**	**9,342**	**72.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**357**	**5,440**	**3,847**	**-29.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**7,981**	**70,756**	**74,270**	**5.0%**	**1.8%**	**2.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**284,407**	**3,982,967**	**3,288,316**	**-17.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**14,237**	**311,084**	**184,725**	**-40.6%**	**14.8%**	**10.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	12,561	265,055	159,039	-40.0%	12.6%	8.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	347	3,274	3,317	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	564	30,339	11,048	-63.6%	1.4%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	683	9,518	8,448	-11.2%	0.5%	0.5%
other	81	2,898	2,873	-0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**64,169**	**1,259,658**	**938,216**	**-25.5%**	**60.0%**	**52.1%**
Pulp	63,888	1,194,535	897,037	-24.9%	56.9%	49.8%
Newsprint	0	33	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	221	64,134	40,762	-36.4%	3.1%	2.3%
other	61	955	416	-56.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,375**	**20,231**	**32,304**	**59.7%**	**1.0%**	**1.8%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	1,442	992	-31.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	1,524	1,434	7,049	391.4%	0.1%	0.4%
other	1,851	17,354	24,264	39.8%	0.8%	1.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	**7,611**	**37,701**	**42,978**	**14.0%**	**1.8%**	**2.4%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,286	2,942	6,231	111.8%	0.1%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	562	2,687	1,567	-41.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,401	30,474	33,088	8.6%	1.5%	1.8%
other	362	1,599	2,092	30.8%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**963**	**13,527**	**13,221**	**-2.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	762	11,580	10,978	-5.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	192	65	1,507	2231.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,883	735	-61.0%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**14,671**	**205,437**	**323,405**	**57.4%**	**9.8%**	**18.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	14,617	205,418	323,260	57.4%	9.8%	18.0%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	54	19	144	653.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**18,596**	**209,979**	**220,838**	**5.2%**	**10.0%**	**12.3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	281	2,335	2,291	-1.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,908	27,183	29,159	7.3%	1.3%	1.6%
other	14,407	180,462	189,387	4.9%	8.6%	10.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**781**	**4,147**	**4,270**	**3.0%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**101**	**2,537**	**1,328**	**-47.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,663**	**34,445**	**38,759**	**12.5%**	**1.6%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**130,158**	**2,098,747**	**1,800,041**	**-14.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

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BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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Tel: (250) 387-0378
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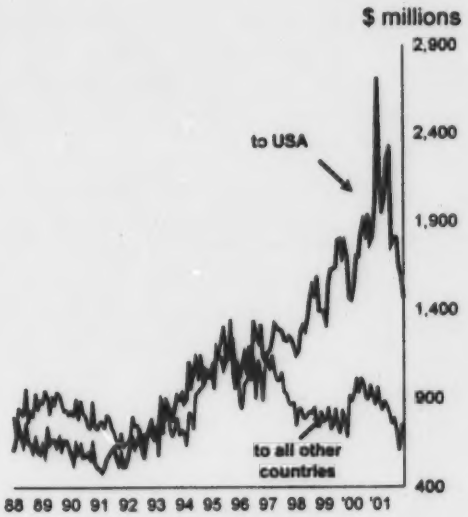
Exports ◆ November 2001

- The total value of BC origin exports year-to-date to November 2001 is down 1.4% from the same period in 2000. Significant declines in the value of exports of forest products outweighed the large increase in energy exports. BC exports in November 2001 were almost 25% lower than the same month in 2000. Part of the drop is due to falling prices for energy products. November 2000 was the beginning of a period of rampant inflation for natural gas and electricity and prices have since come back down. However, energy was only part of the story as exports of other commodities declined as well.
- Despite falling prices in recent months, the value of energy exports is still 34% higher year-to-date compared to the first 11 months of 2000. Electricity exports are almost 28% higher year-to-date even though volumes have dropped due largely to the low snow packs experienced in the province in 2001, which resulted in less available surplus electricity for trade.
- The forest sector continues to slump, particularly with regard to pulp and paper. The value of exports of pulp and paper products is down 22% compared to the January to November period of 2000. Declines in shipments to Japan (-45%) and the European Union (-29%) are the main reason for the drop.
- In the first eleven months of 2001, exports of metallic mineral products are about 25% off the pace set in the same period in 2000. The most significant drop is in exports of unwrought zinc (-53%).
- While exports to most Asian and European countries are down year-to-date, the value of BC commodities going to North, Central and South American destinations is up. Exports to Mexico are up almost 41%, to Central America and the Caribbean have increased 40% and to South America are 21% higher.

Exports falling after spiking earlier in the year



Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties

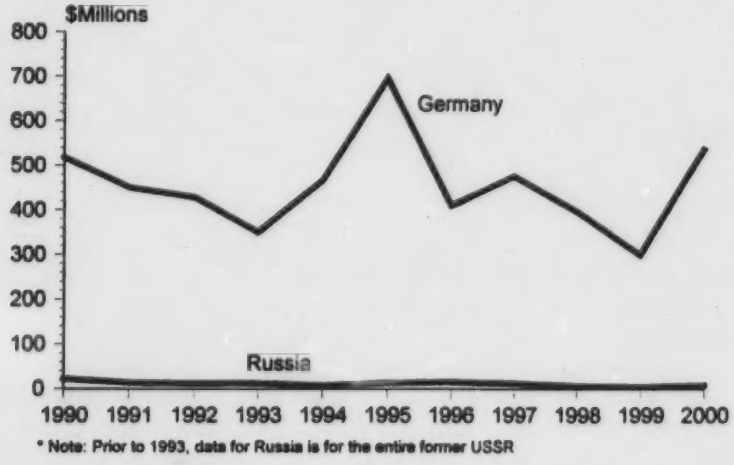
Prime Minister Jean Chretién will lead a Team Canada trade mission to Russia and Germany from February 13-21 in an effort to promote Canadian businesses and develop new trade ties in those markets. This is the seventh such mission since 1994 and, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, these trade junkets have resulted in approximately $30.2 billion worth of new business to Canada.

Team Canada missions have brought in $30.2 billion in new business

Germany is already a significant market for Canadian goods, but Russia is perhaps where more opportunities exist since that market is largely untapped. These European markets have traditionally been less important for BC compared to other provinces, due mainly to Europe's relative proximity to Eastern Canada. Russia's potential as a trade partner with Western Canada is also limited due to the fact that it already has a wealth of natural resources, which are the main exports of the western provinces.

In 2000, Canada traded $195.2 million worth of goods with Russia, of which $7.6 million, or a mere 4%, originated in British Columbia. This is compared to $3 billion worth of trade to Germany, with $534.4 million originating in BC (18%).

BC's exports to Russia have been insignificant, but Germany has been an important export destination

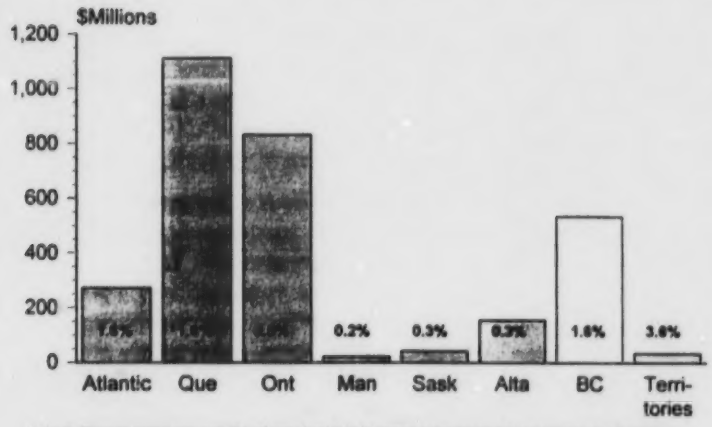


* Note: Prior to 1993, data for Russia is for the entire former USSR

In 2000, Germany was the sixth most significant destination for BC origin exports

While Germany was the fifth ranked destination in terms of value of Canadian exports in 2000, Russia barely cracked the top 50, ranking only 43rd. For exports originating in BC, Germany was ranked as the sixth most important destination and Russia was 46th.

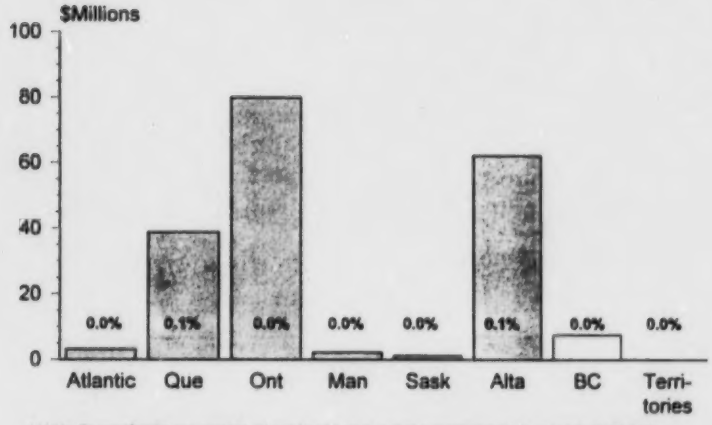
Among the provinces, BC ranks third in terms of value of exports to Germany



* Note: Percentages are portion of province's total exports represented by exports to Germany

In 2000, exports to Germany comprised 1.6% of total BC origin exports, the same as Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces and second only to the Territories

Exports to Russia comprise only a small portion of Canadian exports



* Note: Percentages are portion of province's total exports represented by exports to Russia

In 2000, Canadian exports to Russia originated mainly in Central Canada and Alberta

Germany is a highly industrialised country, which is reflected in the types of goods that it exports to Canada—mostly machinery and motor vehicles. With fewer natural resources available within Germany, it is not surprising that the bulk of BC origin exports to Germany are resource-based. Pulp is by far the most significant export from BC to Germany, making up about 64% of total BC origin exports to that country. BC is the source of over half the pulp exported from Canada to Germany. Although exports of machinery and equipment from BC are also significant (16% of total BC exports to Germany), they comprise only 7% of Canadian machinery and equipment exports to that country. The majority of these machinery and equipment exports from BC are either parts for machinery used in printing, or specialised high technology items.

2000 Exports to Germany and Russia
- Selected Commodities -

	British Columbia Exports to:				BC Percent of Canadian Exports	
	Germany		Russia		to Germany	To Russia
	($,000)		($,000)			
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**50,366**	**9%**	**108**	**1%**	**43%**	**2%**
Lumber (softwood)	39,709	7%	0	0%	99%	-
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	324	0%	0	0%	100%	-
Plywood (softwood)	7,683	1%	0	0%	100%	-
Selected Value Added Wood Products	1,867	0%	0	0%	16%	0%
other	783	0%	108	1%	1%	29%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**343,911**	**64%**	**1,633**	**22%**	**46%**	**58%**
Pulp	343,582	64%	1,633	22%	51%	65%
Newsprint	0	0%	0	0%	0%	-
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	312	0%	0	0%	5%	0%
other	16	0%	0	0%	1%	0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,786**	**1%**	**2,361**	**31%**	**3%**	**10%**
Fruit and Nuts	197	0%	0	0%	1%	-
Vegetables	247	0%	0	0%	2%	0%
other	2,341	0%	2,361	31%	4%	10%
FISH PRODUCTS	**868**	**0%**	**162**	**2%**	**2%**	**12%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	603	0%	0	0%	20%	-
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	167	0%	0	0%	100%	-
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	98	0%	0	0%	100%	-
other	0	0%	162	2%	0%	12%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**715**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0%	0	0%	0%	-
Unwrought Zinc	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
other	715	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**34,464**	**6%**	**0**	**0%**	**99%**	**0%**
Natural Gas	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
Coal	34,452	6%	0	0%	100%	-
Electricity	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
other	12	0%	0	0%	3%	0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**85,073**	**16%**	**3,029**	**40%**	**7%**	**3%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,356	0%	0	0%	2%	0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	17,076	3%	102	1%	11%	1%
other	66,642	12%	2,927	39%	6%	4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**158**	**0%**	**23**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**948**	**0%**	**36**	**0%**	**20%**	**2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**15,135**	**3%**	**213**	**3%**	**4%**	**1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**534,423**	**100%**	**7,563**	**100%**	**18%**	**4%**

For Russia, it is quite a different story. About 40% of BC origin exports to Russia are machinery and equipment. Agriculture and food products account for 31% and pulp makes up 22% of BC exports to Russia. Other resource products such as softwood lumber and coal are a far less significant export to Russia compared to Germany. As stated earlier, Russia's wealth of natural resources is the reason for the lack of demand for these products from elsewhere. Most Canadian exports to Russia originate in Ontario, Quebec or Alberta. The products most in demand from Alberta are machinery and equipment related to agricultural production. There is limited demand for resource products, with the exception of food.

If BC is to increase its trade with Russia, it will likely have to be in the areas of machinery and equipment, value added products and high technology. High technology is an area where British Columbia could certainly look to expand trade, as in 2000 there were just over $200,000 worth of high technology products exported to Russia from BC. As Russia continues to reinvent itself and move toward a more modernised, consumer-oriented society, it should create more demand for technological goods.

There is a market in Russia for high tech products and machinery and equipment

Products for which there are currently market opportunities in Russia include computer and engineering systems used for mineral exploration, extraction and smelting, modern environmental equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment, food processing and packing equipment, telecommunications and financial services.

Computer software, Internet applications and telecommunications are in demand right now in Germany

High technology is also a key sector in Germany. In 2000, approximately $5.4 million worth of high technology goods were exported from BC to Germany. The proliferation of home computers has been much slower in Germany compared to North America, but there has recently been rapid development in this area, which means there is a significant market for software and Internet applications. E-commerce and electronic finance are growth industries in Germany. Telecommunications is another area where market opportunities abound. In addition to high technology products, more traditional resource-based exports such as energy products (particularly coal) and building materials are in demand in Germany.

The Team Canada missions have helped Canadian businesses find new markets for their products in the past and the mission to Germany and Russia should prove to be no exception. For British Columbia companies, perhaps the greatest opportunities lie with BC's burgeoning high technology sector, as both Russia and Germany have growing markets for high tech products ranging from telecommunications to computer software.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products (released December 2001)*

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security? (released November 2001)*

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports (released October 2001)*

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services (released September 2001)*

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services (released August 2001)*

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity (released July 2001)*

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes (released June 2001)*

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute (released May 2001)*

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based (released January 2000)*

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 2000)*

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released November 2000)*

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released October 2000)*

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released October 2000)*

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released August 2000)*

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 2000)*

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 2000)*

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 2000)*

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 2000)*

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released March 2000)*

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released February 2000)*

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released January 2000)*

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released December 1999)*

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released November 1999)*

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released October 1999)*

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released September 1999)*

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released September 1999)*

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released July 1999)*

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released July 1999)*

99-03 *United States Log Exports (released May 1999)*

99-02 *British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 1999)*

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1998	1999	2000
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	29,605	334,651	326,378	-2.5%	302,496	286,770	368,302
Germany	30,944	487,646	354,095	-27.4%	395,571	298,886	534,423
People's Republic of China	46,873	691,353	680,440	-1.6%	464,759	590,733	736,867
Hong Kong	14,713	228,775	190,866	-16.6%	272,155	255,904	249,178
Taiwan	21,537	372,518	281,322	-24.5%	399,618	363,675	397,217
Japan	306,394	4,345,552	3,607,083	-17.0%	4,548,533	4,326,159	4,812,893
South Korea	45,931	865,039	709,591	-18.0%	677,999	753,907	929,071
India	5,065	77,993	92,957	19.2%	84,963	57,500	87,163
Australia	16,792	225,052	152,519	-32.2%	226,325	211,366	238,960
Mexico	6,500	50,328	70,738	40.6%	60,700	42,050	58,079
United States	1,470,622	19,478,781	20,767,718	6.6%	16,375,025	19,370,694	22,191,792
other	162,508	2,940,517	2,102,659	-28.5%	2,236,949	2,180,386	2,837,134
Total International Exports	**2,157,483**	**29,763,554**	**29,336,364**	**-1.4%**	**26,045,092**	**28,738,030**	**33,441,077**
1) Western Europe	163,889	2,358,032	1,993,707	-15.5%	2,040,720	1,919,080	2,597,877
2) Eastern Europe	7,891	29,229	34,291	17.3%	26,687	29,747	36,261
3) South East Asia	26,530	559,345	285,183	-49.0%	340,527	393,222	595,247
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,061	55,439	38,419	-30.7%	50,699	45,210	56,387
5) South America	10,920	172,640	209,229	21.2%	222,400	144,528	182,786
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,350	31,850	44,521	39.8%	38,116	28,803	35,550
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	481,406	7,317,752	5,943,619	-18.8%	6,969,714	6,933,579	7,991,684
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	175,012	2,972,200	2,336,536	-21.4%	2,421,181	2,607,420	3,178,791
9) Middle East	2,711	150,056	113,897	-24.1%	146,941	134,725	157,915
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Germany	1.4%	2.3%	1.2%		1.5%	1.0%	1.6%
People's Republic of China	2.2%	0.8%	2.3%		1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%		1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Japan	14.2%	14.6%	12.3%		17.5%	15.1%	14.4%
South Korea	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%		2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
India	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Australia	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Mexico	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
United States	68.2%	65.4%	70.8%		62.9%	67.4%	66.4%
other	7.5%	9.9%	7.2%		8.6%	7.6%	8.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.6%	7.9%	6.8%		7.8%	6.7%	7.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%		1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.3%	24.6%	20.3%		26.6%	24.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.1%	10.0%	8.0%		9.3%	9.1%	9.5%
9) Middle East	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**694,056**	**8,911,548**	**8,653,140**	**-2.9%**	**29.9%**	**29.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	467,953	6,333,437	6,056,961	-4.4%	21.3%	20.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	28,504	277,100	313,041	13.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	18,297	202,757	206,150	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	73,738	971,135	902,444	-7.1%	3.3%	3.1%
other	105,564	1,127,118	1,174,544	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**382,784**	**6,144,248**	**4,791,023**	**-22.0%**	**20.8%**	**16.3%**
Pulp	184,186	4,117,823	2,849,757	-30.8%	13.8%	9.7%
Newsprint	46,871	662,679	582,770	-12.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	119,292	1,239,628	1,237,125	-0.2%	4.2%	4.2%
other	12,435	124,118	121,370	-2.2%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**121,114**	**1,156,306**	**1,295,106**	**12.0%**	**3.9%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	17,815	126,447	136,023	7.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Vegetables	18,185	218,763	270,961	23.9%	0.7%	0.9%
other	85,113	811,096	888,121	9.5%	2.7%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**67,179**	**840,550**	**905,862**	**7.8%**	**2.8%**	**3.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,527	141,626	137,180	-3.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,538	247,929	278,402	12.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	10,228	60,067	66,556	10.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	24,885	390,929	423,724	8.4%	1.3%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**80,388**	**1,660,961**	**1,241,297**	**-25.3%**	**5.6%**	**4.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,910	460,776	424,998	-7.8%	1.5%	1.4%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,444	38,285	42,038	9.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	30,053	563,451	463,849	-17.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	24,983	427,356	208,988	-51.1%	1.4%	0.7%
other	2,997	171,094	101,423	-40.7%	0.6%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**297,156**	**4,534,202**	**6,084,724**	**34.2%**	**15.2%**	**20.7%**
Natural Gas	141,700	1,517,024	2,587,964	70.6%	5.1%	8.8%
Coal	129,869	1,210,120	1,329,585	9.9%	4.1%	4.5%
Electricity	14,860	1,598,905	2,042,907	27.8%	5.4%	7.0%
other	10,727	208,153	124,269	-40.3%	0.7%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**256,108**	**3,407,583**	**3,158,242**	**-7.3%**	**11.4%**	**10.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	52,306	755,769	595,131	-21.3%	2.5%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,338	630,103	574,782	-8.8%	2.1%	2.0%
other	163,464	2,021,711	1,988,330	-1.7%	6.8%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**34,173**	**399,600**	**404,676**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**20,970**	**273,255**	**226,896**	**-17.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**223,556**	**2,435,302**	**2,575,398**	**5.8%**	**8.2%**	**8.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,157,483**	**29,763,554**	**29,336,364**	**-1.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**489,621**	**6,419,759**	**6,549,701**	**2.0%**	**33.0%**	**31.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	313,102	4,328,852	4,451,416	2.8%	22.2%	21.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	28,019	271,728	307,133	13.0%	1.4%	1.5%
Plywood (softwood)	12,908	97,224	135,977	39.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	60,160	838,766	756,560	-9.8%	4.3%	3.6%
other	75,432	883,190	898,614	1.7%	4.5%	4.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**205,651**	**2,358,744**	**2,272,807**	**-3.6%**	**12.1%**	**10.9%**
Pulp	48,512	836,089	689,418	-17.5%	4.3%	3.3%
Newsprint	43,421	459,335	450,947	-1.8%	2.4%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	102,759	954,281	1,024,789	7.4%	4.9%	4.9%
other	10,959	109,039	107,653	-1.3%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**81,821**	**807,781**	**915,171**	**13.3%**	**4.1%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	11,614	103,061	115,617	12.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Vegetables	14,510	200,707	216,435	7.8%	1.0%	1.0%
other	55,697	504,012	583,118	15.7%	2.6%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**44,321**	**476,758**	**576,069**	**20.8%**	**2.4%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	6,220	97,487	93,793	-3.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	20,701	208,223	235,633	13.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,893	6,190	11,401	84.2%	0.0%	0.1%
other	15,508	164,857	235,242	42.7%	0.8%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**27,640**	**550,670**	**312,503**	**-43.3%**	**2.8%**	**1.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	11,596	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	223	6,347	4,945	-22.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,382	139,053	84,335	-39.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	19,870	330,186	161,602	-51.1%	1.7%	0.8%
other	2,164	75,084	50,024	-33.4%	0.4%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**183,006**	**3,406,773**	**4,863,748**	**42.8%**	**17.5%**	**23.4%**
Natural Gas	141,700	1,517,024	2,587,964	70.6%	7.8%	12.5%
Coal	15,817	84,888	111,124	30.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Electricity	14,860	1,598,905	2,042,907	27.8%	8.2%	9.8%
other	10,628	205,956	121,754	-40.9%	1.1%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**207,626**	**2,855,576**	**2,589,249**	**-9.3%**	**14.7%**	**12.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	49,918	720,030	564,199	-21.6%	3.7%	2.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	33,073	502,186	455,707	-9.3%	2.6%	2.2%
other	124,635	1,633,360	1,569,343	-3.9%	8.4%	7.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**32,334**	**374,251**	**380,702**	**1.7%**	**1.9%**	**1.8%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**20,597**	**262,753**	**219,337**	**-16.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**178,005**	**1,966,717**	**2,088,432**	**6.2%**	**10.1%**	**10.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,470,622**	**19,478,781**	**20,767,718**	**6.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	164,024	1,884,788	1,684,983	-10.6%	43.4%	46.7%
Lumber (softwood)	120,694	1,477,613	1,252,107	-15.3%	34.0%	34.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	118	78	-33.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,236	72,953	57,338	-21.4%	1.7%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	12,675	112,012	129,062	15.2%	2.6%	3.6%
other	26,419	222,091	246,397	10.9%	5.1%	6.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	21,634	767,808	425,847	-44.5%	17.7%	11.8%
Pulp	19,101	616,920	340,311	-44.8%	14.2%	9.4%
Newsprint	946	122,685	66,067	-46.1%	2.8%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,453	25,717	18,071	-29.7%	0.6%	0.5%
other	134	2,485	1,398	-43.8%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	14,410	153,028	155,506	1.6%	3.5%	4.3%
Fruit and Nuts	1,162	10,530	9,988	-5.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	1,269	8,608	12,665	47.1%	0.2%	0.4%
other	11,979	133,890	132,854	-0.8%	3.1%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	7,935	226,620	191,679	-15.4%	5.2%	5.3%
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,159	36,060	31,151	-13.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	442	27,279	27,287	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	172	4,777	3,245	-32.1%	0.1%	0.1%
other	4,163	158,503	129,996	-18.0%	3.6%	3.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	34,739	636,472	542,362	-14.8%	14.6%	15.0%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	13,157	264,334	242,900	-8.1%	6.1%	6.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	660	15,776	15,689	-0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	19,590	263,094	231,765	-11.9%	6.1%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	572	7,807	6,361	-18.5%	0.2%	0.2%
other	760	85,462	45,647	-46.6%	2.0%	1.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	54,537	510,414	454,479	-11.0%	11.7%	12.6%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	54,458	509,004	453,146	-11.0%	11.7%	12.6%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	79	1,410	1,333	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1,479	74,439	56,583	-24.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	301	6,696	4,392	-34.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	455	23,364	26,426	13.1%	0.5%	0.7%
other	723	44,379	25,765	-41.9%	1.0%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	313	6,154	9,655	56.9%	0.1%	0.3%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	161	5,992	4,008	-33.1%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	7,160	79,837	81,981	2.7%	1.8%	2.3%
GRAND TOTAL	306,394	4,345,552	3,607,083	-17.0%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**20,860**	**330,990**	**206,888**	**-37.5%**	**14.3%**	**10.5%**
Lumber (softwood)	18,910	283,246	179,262	-36.7%	12.2%	9.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	225	3,346	3,542	5.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	1,142	30,932	12,190	-60.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	388	10,531	8,836	-16.1%	0.5%	0.4%
other	185	2,935	3,058	4.2%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**65,521**	**1,409,952**	**1,003,737**	**-28.8%**	**60.8%**	**51.1%**
Pulp	62,291	1,340,725	959,328	-28.4%	57.8%	48.8%
Newsprint	0	33	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,220	68,239	43,982	-35.5%	2.9%	2.2%
other	10	955	426	-55.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**5,663**	**22,432**	**38,098**	**69.8%**	**1.0%**	**1.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	119	1,468	1,111	-24.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	672	1,931	7,753	301.6%	0.1%	0.4%
other	4,872	19,034	29,234	53.6%	0.8%	1.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	**6,708**	**45,579**	**50,821**	**11.5%**	**2.0%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	735	3,327	6,966	109.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	383	3,148	1,950	-38.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,270	37,403	39,493	5.6%	1.6%	2.0%
other	320	1,700	2,412	41.9%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**579**	**14,766**	**14,160**	**-4.1%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	579	12,819	11,918	-7.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	65	1,507	2231.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,883	735	-61.0%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**40,324**	**222,356**	**363,729**	**63.6%**	**9.6%**	**18.5%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	40,324	222,264	363,585	63.6%	9.6%	18.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	92	144	55.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**18,545**	**228,579**	**239,794**	**4.9%**	**9.9%**	**12.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	361	2,830	2,652	-6.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,532	28,898	31,796	10.0%	1.2%	1.6%
other	15,653	196,851	205,347	4.3%	8.5%	10.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**908**	**4,652**	**5,178**	**11.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**69**	**2,585**	**1,395**	**-46.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**2,519**	**38,310**	**41,319**	**7.9%**	**1.7%**	**2.1%**
GRAND TOTAL	**161,686**	**2,320,201**	**1,966,117**	**-15.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98, Rev 2 '99, Rev 1 '00)

Source: Statistics Canada

DECEMBER

DÉCEMBRE

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS
Ministry of Management Services

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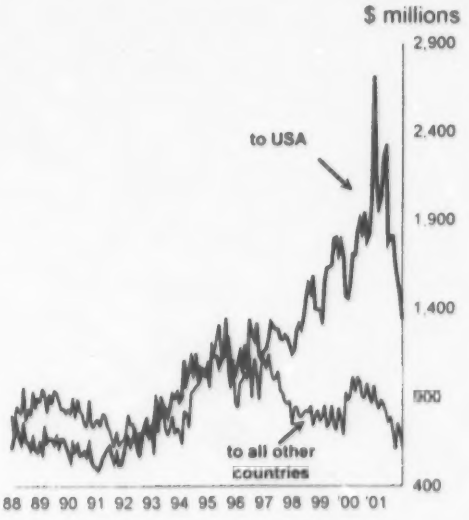
Exports ◆ December 2001

- The total value of BC origin exports fell 6.4% in 2001. The most significant contributor to the decline was the forest sector, spurred by falling demand and tumbling prices for pulp.
- The value of exports for the month of December was dramatically lower compared to the same month in 2000 (-46%). A large portion of the drop was due to a significant decline in prices for energy products, particularly electricity. December 2000 was the peak of the inflationary pressure brought on by the energy crisis in California and much of the year-over-year difference is simply a return to more normal prices. In fact, over the entire year, the value of energy exports was actually about 3% higher than in 2000. However, energy was only part of the story as exports of other commodities declined from 2000 to 2001.
- The forest sector experienced a significant slump in 2001, particularly with regard to pulp and paper. The value of exports of pulp and paper products fell 23% from 2000 to 2001. Declines in shipments to Japan (-47%) and the European Union (-32%) are the main reason for the drop.
- The value of exports of softwood lumber to the US increased from 2000 to 2001 (+3.6%), despite the trade dispute between Canada and the United States. This is mainly due to significant price increases for lumber as well as the effects of an historically low Canada/ US dollar exchange rate that have enabled BC mills to keep operating despite punishing duties imposed by the US (duties are not included in the value of exports).
- In 2001, the value of exports of metallic mineral products fell almost 28% from 2000. Machinery and equipment exports (-9%) were also well off the pace from a year earlier.
- BC managed to substantially increase its export trade with Mexico (+35%) and countries in Central (+34%) and South America (+26%) in 2001, but exports to most Asian and European countries experienced a significant drop.

Falling prices for energy have resulted in a drop in the value of exports to the US



Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?

Some of those in the American entertainment sector see Canada as a threat to their domestic industry. They fear that so-called "runaway" productions are taking business and jobs away from Americans. This issue has been around for years, but now it appears that it may finally be coming to a head, with a coalition of the American film industry, the Film and Television Action Committee (FTAC), threatening to bring a complaint forward alleging that Canadian subsidies to TV and film production are harming the American industry. The FTAC, which includes the Screen Actors Guild (SAG) and other film unions, filed a complaint in December 2001, but withdrew the petition just a month later. However, the group intends to resubmit the complaint sometime later this year once it has had more opportunity to gather the necessary information required by the US Department of Commerce.

Runaway production – an American film or television production filmed outside the United States

This kind of trade action could have serious consequences for the future of the industry in Canada. There are a wide variety of people employed in the film industry beyond simply the actors and directors that most often get the accolades for a successful film or television production. There are those who are involved directly in the behind-the-scenes production of the film, such as the camera crew, the sound engineers, set designers and makeup artists, but there are also many who are indirect contributors. These include caterers, equipment rental companies, electricians, construction workers, and so on. According to an annual industry report, Canadian film and television production supported 119,000 jobs in Canada in 1999-2000, of which 45,800 were directly employed in the industry.[1] The report indicates that in British Columbia there were 29,900 people employed directly and indirectly by the industry. However, these numbers are likely overstated (see text box).

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2000 there were approximately 296,200 people directly employed in the motion picture production and allied services industry in the United States. The original petition filed by the FTAC with the Commerce Department (which has since been withdrawn) alleged that Canadian subsidies have resulted in a loss of 25,000 direct and indirect jobs in the last three years in the US, amounting to an economic loss of US$30 billion. A study done by the Monitor Company, commissioned by the Directors Guild of America (DGA) and SAG, reported that in 1998, there was a direct loss of US$2.8 billion due to runaway film and television production, of which 81% (or US$2.27 billion) went to Canada.[2]

Employment caveat

The industry report uses a national multiplier of 1.6 indirect jobs for every direct job. Assuming this multiplier is similar to that for BC, the 29,900 total job figure implies that there were approximately 11,500 direct jobs in the industry in BC. Data from the *Labour Force Survey* indicate that direct employment for "motion picture and sound recording industries" was approximately 11,300 in BC in 2000. This figure is for a much larger industry grouping than that given in the report (i.e., it includes the sound recording industry plus film and video distribution and exhibition), which indicates that the report's numbers are likely inflated. PricewaterhouseCoopers indicates in the report that an effort is being made to improve the numbers for the 2002 edition.

[1] Canadian Film and Television Production Association and l'Association des producteurs de films et de télévision du Québec, in conjunction with the Department of Canadian Heritage, in association with PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Profile 2001*.
[2] The Monitor Company, "U.S. Runaway Film and Television Productions Study Report," 1999.

The Directors Guild of Canada (DGC) suggests that these numbers are substantially overstated. According to a PricewaterhouseCoopers annual report on the industry, the actual expenditure in Canada by foreign productions was about a quarter the amount stated in the DGA/SAG study. The reason for the discrepancy is partly due to the fact that the DGA/SAG report was based on secondary sources, while the PricewaterhouseCoopers report was taken from government data collected for the purpose of distributing tax credits. Also, the DGA/SAG study included some Canadian productions that would not have been produced without Canadian involvement.

The BC Film Commission keeps detailed records of monies spent in the province on film and television production. The following table gives a breakdown of budgets for film and television productions in BC from 1995 to 2000.

Film and Television Productions shot in BC

	Canadian Produced					Foreign Produced				
1995	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	21	43.7	33.2	76.0%	1.6	14	217.8	110.5	50.7%	7.9
TV Movies	7	20.2	16.3	80.5%	2.3	35	152.6	88.9	58.2%	2.5
TV Series	7	78.4	60.8	77.6%	8.7	11	159.9	119.1	74.5%	10.8
Total	*35*	*142.3*	*110.3*	*77.5%*	*3.2*	*60*	*530.2*	*318.5*	*60.1%*	*5.3*
1996	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	19	39.7	32.8	82.4%	1.7	15	201.3	120.0	59.6%	8.0
TV Movies	8	29.7	23.4	78.7%	2.9	44	199.8	121.2	60.7%	2.8
TV Series	8	145.3	119.0	81.9%	14.9	8	185.8	120.7	64.9%	15.1
Total	*35*	*214.7*	*175.1*	*81.6%*	*5.0*	*67*	*586.9*	*361.8*	*61.7%*	*5.4*
1997	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	16	15.5	14.2	91.6%	0.9	10	183.5	107.9	58.8%	10.8
TV Movies	11	18.6	15.1	80.9%	1.4	42	181.1	105.0	58.0%	2.5
TV Series	11	192.1	141.8	73.8%	12.9	9	305.2	211.7	69.4%	23.5
Total	*38*	*226.2*	*171.1*	*75.6%*	*4.5*	*61*	*669.7*	*424.5*	*63.4%*	*7.0*
1998	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	17	43.5	34.2	78.6%	2.0	11	344.3	164.9	47.9%	15.0
TV Movies	15	43.7	34.0	77.7%	2.3	28	167.3	98.8	59.1%	3.5
TV Series	17	301.7	246.6	81.7%	14.5	9	266.1	175.5	66.0%	19.5
Total	*49*	*388.9*	*314.8*	*80.9%*	*6.4*	*48*	*777.7*	*439.2*	*56.5%*	*9.2*
1999	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	32	69.2	60.6	87.6%	1.9	22	710.9	337.9	47.5%	15.4
TV Movies	10	47.0	33.1	70.3%	3.3	50	329.2	207.0	62.9%	4.1
TV Series	20	311.5	271.1	87.0%	13.6	10	189.8	119.1	62.8%	11.9
Total	*62*	*427.8*	*364.8*	*85.3%*	*5.9*	*82*	*1229.9*	*664.1*	*54.0%*	*8.1*
2000	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod	#	Budget	$ Spent in BC	% of Total	$ BC/prod
Features	27	86.7	59.5	68.7%	2.2	29	758.6	364.4	48.0%	12.6
TV Movies	11	62.7	53.2	84.8%	4.8	37	207.8	147.7	71.0%	4.0
TV Series	21	352.1	273.0	77.5%	13.0	15	378.4	239.7	63.3%	16.0
Total	*59*	*501.4*	*385.6*	*76.9%*	*6.5*	*81*	*1344.8*	*751.7*	*55.9%*	*9.3*

Source: BC Film Commission
All $ figures in $ Millions Cdn

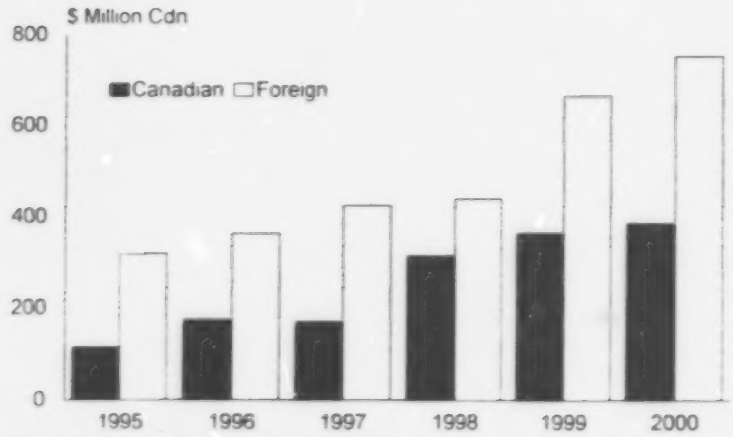
The column labelled "$ BC/prod" is the ratio of the money spent in BC over the number of productions. The table shows that with the exception of 1997, the amount spent in BC per production was similar for Canadian and foreign-produced television productions, but much higher for foreign-produced feature films. The main reason for the peak in the foreign-produced television budget in 1997 was probably the success of the *X-Files* and its corresponding expanding budget. The departure of the program for Los Angeles explains the subsequent overall budget decline.

It is not surprising that the percent of the total budget spent in BC is much higher for Canadian productions. This is because a large portion of the budget of foreign productions goes to the lead actors and directors, who are often non-Canadians. It is interesting to note that as BC started attracting more big-budget features around 1998, the percentage of the total budget that was spent in BC declined to less than 50%. Part of this is because a larger part of the budget for these kinds of movies goes to the starring actors, plus there may be more post-production work involved, such as special effects, which is often done elsewhere.

Canadian productions spent a much larger portion of their budget in BC compared to foreign productions

While the extent of activity of runaway productions in Canada suggested by the American industry is likely overstated, there is no denying that foreign productions constitute a significant portion of film and television expenditures, particularly in BC. In fact, in 2000, foreign production was responsible for almost two-thirds of all money spent in BC in film and television. Both Canadian and foreign productions have experienced considerable growth in the last several years in BC, but the growth in so-called runaway productions has outstripped that of the domestic industry both in expenditure and number.

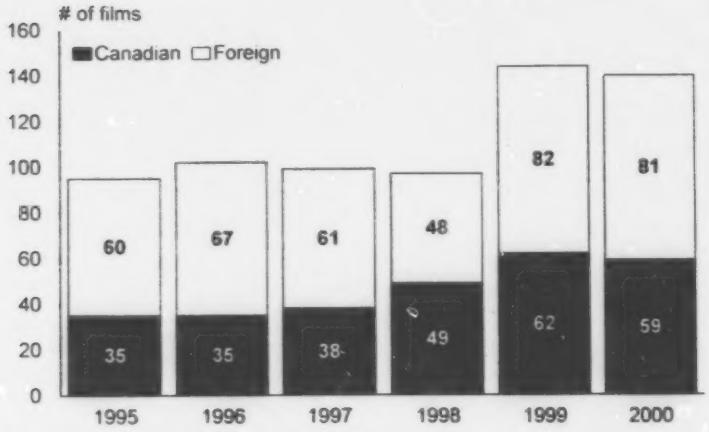
Foreign production comprises almost two-thirds of all money spent in BC in film and television



Note: Excludes animation and documentaries/broadcast singles
Source: BC Film Commission

Film and television expenditures in BC grew 10.5% from 1999 to 2000—the growth in "runaway" productions was 13.2% and domestic productions grew 5.7%

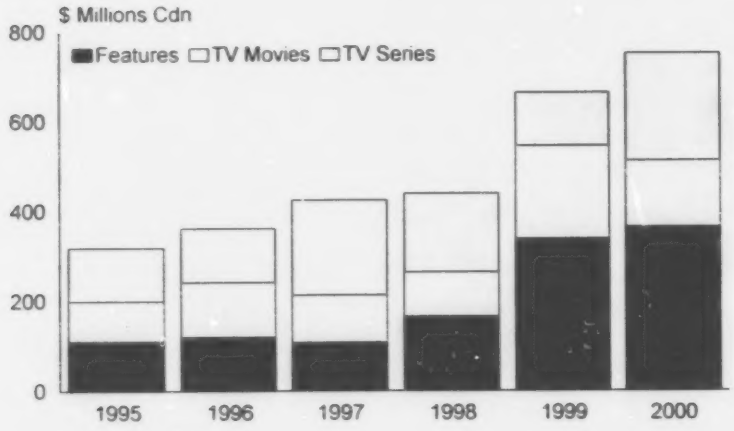
The number of both Canadian and foreign-produced film and TV productions filmed in BC has risen in recent years



Note: Excludes animation and documentaries/broadcast singles
Source: BC Film Commission

The total number of film and television productions in BC leaped from 97 in 1998 to 144 in 1999

Feature films bring in the most money in BC



Source: BC Film Commission

In the last couple of years, production of feature films has been the most lucrative source of revenue for the film and television industry in British Columbia

The most significant growth occurred in the making of feature films. The number of features made in BC more or less doubled from 1998 to 1999. This was the case for both Canadian and foreign-produced films. However, the money spent in BC on foreign films dwarfs that of the domestic production. In 2000, although there were a similar number of films produced by Canadian and foreign companies (27 and 29 respectively), the expenditure in BC by foreign productions was over six times that of the Canadian features ($364.4 million versus $59.5 million). The American industry argues that the growth from 1998 to 1999 is completely due to the introduction of new subsidies by the federal and provincial governments.

The fact is the federal government and several provincial governments, including BC, do offer incentives to the film industry. The question is whether those incentives violate international trade law. Many of the incentives are aimed specifically at domestic productions and are unavailable to foreign productions filmed in Canada. These are designed to help develop the domestic film industry and provide Canadian content to a Canadian audience. They are generally considered legal subsidies because they do not affect production in other countries and therefore do not harm foreign industries.

Both the federal and provincial governments offer tax incentives that are available to foreign film companies

It is not these incentives with which the American industry has problems. Rather, it is the federal Film or Video Production Services Tax Credit and the similar provincial versions such as the BC Production Services Tax Credit that are being targeted. The federal tax credit is technically only available to Canadian corporations, but American film companies can set up a shell company in Canada to make it eligible for the credit. The federal and BC tax incentives are wage based credits amounting to 11% of salary and wages paid to residents of Canada and British Columbia respectively for filming done in Canada.

According to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a subsidy includes financial contributions where "government revenue that is otherwise due is foregone or not collected (e.g., fiscal incentives such as tax credits)."[3] However, this is where things get a little tricky. The film and television production industry is not covered under GATT because it is classified as a service industry and therefore falls under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Under this agreement there is no specific prohibition against subsidies, only a rather weak admonition:

International trade law does not specifically prohibit subsidies of services

> Any Member which considers that it is adversely affected by a subsidy of another Member may request consultations with that Member on such matters. Such requests shall be accorded sympathetic consideration.[4]

There is also a clause in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that gives cultural industries exclusion, although presumably the intention behind this exclusion was to protect domestic culture, rather than to protect domestic industries that produce foreign culture.

It appears that trade law is stacked in favour of the Canadian industry as long as film and television production is considered a service industry. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), a system co-created and agreed upon by Canada, the US and Mexico, classifies film and television production as a service industry. It seems unlikely that the Americans would turn around and attempt to unilaterally reclassify the film and television industry as a manufactured product.

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[3] *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, Part I, 1.1 (a) (1) (ii).

[4] *General Agreement on Trade in Services*, Part II, Article XV, 2.

It seems then, that the Canadian industry is at least on the right side of the law, but does that mean that the tax breaks are the right thing to do? One of the reasons the tax incentives were put in place to begin with was because Canadian films were unable to compete with American films in the domestic market. The major American film studios made deals with the theatres that monopolised screen time leaving Canadian movies with no place to be shown. When the Canadian government attempted to put a Canadian content stipulation of 15% on Canadian theatres, the American industry accused Canada of protectionism and intense lobbying killed the bill. There are many in Canada that suggest the American industry has a near monopoly on the distribution of films, which makes it difficult for Canadian productions to succeed.

Canadian tax incentives are available to American film companies filming in Canada...

The dispute arises because the tax incentives are available to foreign film productions as well. Even within Canada there is some disagreement over whether these incentives are doing more harm than good for the Canadian film industry. On the one hand, there are those that argue that by allowing foreign productions access to the tax incentives, the Canadian industry is gaining invaluable experience for domestic film crews and actors. On the other hand, there is a complaint that the increased demand on those same crews and actors are choking off Canadian productions.

...but many American states also offer subsidies to film and television productions, including California

The American complaint that these subsidies are an unfair trade practice and are harming the American industry is somewhat suspect considering there are numerous subsidies available to the film industry in the US as well. According to Lindsay Allen, the acting director of the BC Film Commission, 40 states in the United States have tax incentives directed at the film industry.[5] Even in California, there is a wide range of subsidies available for the film and television industry. Many of these incentives are direct subsidies, such as waiving portions of permit fees, and reimbursing some of the costs for use of public property, public employees and equipment rental.[6] In addition, California is proposing new tax credits to help the industry. The new legislation would give producers a 15% tax credit on the first $25,000 earned by workers on low-budget productions where all filming takes place in California.

[5] As quoted in "California proposes film-industry tax credits," *Vancouver Sun*, Jan. 12, 2002, pp. C1, C8.
[6] State of California, California Film Commission web page: www.filmcafirst.ca.gov/FilmCa

The state of California isn't the only one getting into the subsidy game. The United States Senate is reviewing a proposed tax credit for independent film and television productions. Ironically, the Screen Actors Guild, which on the one hand is implying that Canadian subsidies are in violation of international trade law, is on the other hand supporting the idea of American subsidies. The inconsistency of such a stance has not gone unnoticed in the film industry and some members of SAG are opposing any kind of trade action against Canada lest it interfere with the passage of the American tax incentive legislation.

Perhaps the most vocal opponents of the petition for countervailing duties on films produced in Canada in the United States are the producers of those films. Jack Valenti, President and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America said in no uncertain terms, "It is a bad petition that deserves to be denied by the Commerce Department."[7]

"It is a bad petition that deserves to be denied by the Commerce Department"

It is understandable that the American industry feels threatened by the burgeoning Canadian production, but the hyperbole generated over this issue is approaching fear mongering. There has been a prediction by some American actors that television and film production in the US will vanish within five years if the US government does not follow Canada's lead in providing incentives to the industry.[8] The fact is that the film business in Canada is still a fraction the size of that in the United States. According to the BC Film Commission, BC did $1.2 billion in total film and television production in 2000, compared to $28 billion in Southern California alone.[9] The figure for BC includes Canadian productions, as well as animation and documentary work.

The Canadian film industry is still a fraction of the size of its American counterpart

According to the DGA/SAG study, the number of film and television productions filmed in the US increased substantially between 1990 and 1998. However, the study argues that the growth was much slower compared to that of runaway productions, but this has more to do with the fact that countries like Canada and Australia had very little production to begin with, so it took less new activity to achieve large growth rates. In absolute terms there was almost double the increase in the number of feature films made in the US compared to the number of additional runaway productions. Where the American industry was outpaced was in television production, with almost four times as many new runaway productions compared to American-made programs.

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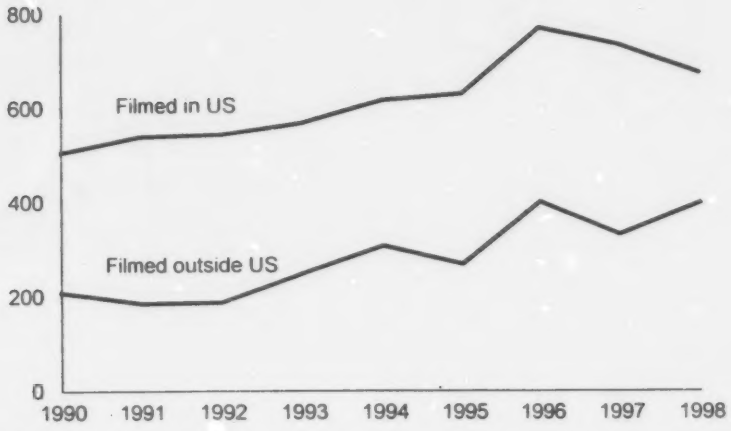
[7] Press release Dec. 4, 2001, Motion Picture Association of America web site: www.mpaa.org

[8] "U.S. celebrities' refrain: Blame Canada," *Globe & Mail*, Sept. 15, 2001.

[9] As quoted in "SAG Says Canada Film Policies Illegal, Seeks Federal Inquiry," *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 22, 2001.

The number of American-developed productions filmed both inside and outside the US increased from 1990-1998



Source: Monitor Company report

Although the number of 'runaway' productions rose significantly between 1990-1998, so too did the number of those filmed in the US

The MPAA calculated that in 1999 foreign sales of rights to US films accounted for 42 percent of total revenues of American film companies.[10] With the American industry reaping these kinds of benefits from foreign sources, it seems reasonable that a portion of the production should occur outside the United States. However, it should be kept in mind that although the number of American-developed films produced in other countries has increased significantly in the last decade, the industry has also expanded its operations in the US over that same period.

Foreign sales accounted for 42% of total revenues for American film companies

With the new technology that is being developed every year, the film and television industry is becoming more global, and countries like Canada and Australia are for the first time able to compete with the US. Tax incentives are only one reason for the growing film and television industry in Canada. There are many other things that allow Canada to compete with the US. The low exchange rate offers significant cost savings for American film producers. In addition, there are lower costs for rentals of equipment, housing, and locations. Wages are also lower, although for larger films, the companies will extend SAG contracts, including the higher wages and benefits. However, even without the wage disparity, the savings can be substantial. The experience of Canadian crews and the availability of soundstage space rival that of the US, which means the quality of production will be similar to that filmed in the US. It is possible that many so-called runaway productions would simply not have been made at all if not for a venue like Canada that offered significant cost savings.

Canada offers more advantages to filmmakers than just tax incentives

[10] International Trade Administration, "Impact of the Migration of US Film and Television Production," March 2001, p. 24.

Canadians may be taking business away from the American film and television industry, but it may be argued that they are doing so by being competitive. With the US and other countries offering incentives to film productions, some would argue that Canada must do the same in order to keep its film industry competitive. The one thing that may be of concern for Canadians is whether the production of foreign films in Canada is hurting the production of Canadian films. However, based on the data from the BC Film Commission, domestic production has increased along with foreign production, but it is certainly an issue that needs to be considered and examined as the industry grows.

Canadians need to ensure that foreign productions filmed in Canada do not crowd out the domestic film industry

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

01-11 *Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties* (released January 2002)

01-10 *Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products* (released December 2001)

01-09 *Is Trade Threatened by Security?* (released November 2001)

01-08 *Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports* (released October 2001)

01-07 *International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services* (released September 2001)

01-06 *Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services* (released August 2001)

01-05 *Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity* (released July 2001)

01-04 *Attack of the Canadian Tomatoes* (released June 2001)

01-03 *The Softwood Lumber Dispute* (released May 2001)

01-02 *(no article)*

01-01 *(no article)*

00-12 *(no article)*

00-11 *After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based* (released January 2000)

00-10 *Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade* (released Dec. 2000)

00-09 *Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure* (released November 2000)

00-08 *Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia* (released October 2000)

00-07 *International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus* (released October 2000)

00-06 *Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada* (released August 2000)

00-05 *What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?* (released July 2000)

00-04 *British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products* (released June 2000)

00-03 *1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports* (released June 2000)

00-02 *United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999* (released April 2000)

00-01 *B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s* (released March 2000)

99-12 *British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global* (released February 2000)

99-11 *Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products* (released January 2000)

99-10 *Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA* (released December 1999)

99-09 *B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others* (released November 1999)

99-08 *British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck* (released October 1999)

99-07 *Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency* (released September 1999)

99-06 *British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets* (released September 1999)

99-05 *September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia* (released July 1999)

99-04 *New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services* (released July 1999)

99-03 *United States Log Exports* (released May 1999)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics
BC STATS
553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2001	2000	2001	CHANGE 2000-01	1999	2000	2001
	VALUES ($,000)			(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	18,571	368,302	346,786	-5.8%	287,842	368,302	346,786
Germany	24,135	534,440	378,511	-29.2%	299,269	534,440	378,511
People's Republic of China	68,085	736,251	749,037	1.7%	590,758	736,251	749,037
Hong Kong	14,654	249,245	205,951	-17.4%	255,961	249,245	205,951
Taiwan	25,816	397,217	308,199	-22.4%	363,782	397,217	308,199
Japan	269,670	4,812,011	3,881,868	-19.3%	4,396,634	4,812,011	3,881,868
South Korea	42,955	929,058	752,732	-19.0%	754,012	929,058	752,732
India	6,862	87,163	99,868	14.6%	57,542	87,163	99,868
Australia	12,557	238,957	165,673	-30.7%	212,019	238,957	165,673
Mexico	7,414	57,694	78,186	35.5%	42,050	57,694	78,186
United States	1,343,151	22,191,665	22,092,294	-0.4%	19,370,694	22,191,665	22,092,294
other	137,238	3,205,585	2,244,931	-30.0%	2,181,295	2,837,283	2,244,931
Total International Exports	**1,971,108**	**33,439,286**	**31,304,038**	**-6.4%**	**28,811,858**	**33,439,286**	**31,304,038**
1) Western Europe	116,289	2,597,924	2,114,562	-18.6%	1,921,166	2,597,924	2,114,562
2) Eastern Europe	978	36,261	35,350	-2.5%	29,747	36,261	35,350
3) South East Asia	30,575	595,247	316,165	-46.9%	393,289	595,247	316,165
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	1,263	56,383	39,771	-29.5%	45,103	56,383	39,771
5) South America	19,627	182,786	230,052	25.9%	144,499	182,786	230,052
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,974	35,550	47,623	34.0%	28,799	35,550	47,623
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	466,054	7,990,356	6,418,535	-19.7%	7,005,380	7,990,356	6,418,535
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	196,384	3,178,346	2,536,668	-20.2%	2,608,746	3,178,346	2,536,668
9) Middle East	5,397	157,916	119,404	-24.4%	134,725	157,916	119,404
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)						
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%		1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
People's Republic of China	3.5%	0.7%	2.4%		2.1%	2.2%	2.4%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%		0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Japan	13.7%	14.4%	12.4%		15.3%	14.4%	12.4%
South Korea	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%		2.6%	2.8%	2.4%
India	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Australia	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
United States	68.1%	66.4%	70.6%		67.2%	66.4%	70.6%
other	7.0%	9.6%	7.2%		7.6%	8.5%	7.2%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	5.9%	7.8%	6.8%		6.7%	7.8%	6.8%
2) Eastern Europe	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.6%	1.8%	1.0%		1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
5) South America	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%		0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.6%	23.9%	20.5%		24.3%	23.9%	20.5%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.0%	9.5%	8.1%		9.1%	9.5%	8.1%
9) Middle East	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**652,923**	**9,583,015**	**9,308,393**	**-2.9%**	**28.7%**	**29.7%**
Lumber (softwood)	464,596	6,808,041	6,522,498	-4.2%	20.4%	20.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,503	293,555	333,545	13.6%	0.9%	1.1%
Plywood (softwood)	16,356	219,012	223,810	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	53,934	1,041,355	955,975	-8.2%	3.1%	3.1%
other	97,534	1,221,053	1,272,565	4.2%	3.7%	4.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**360,397**	**6,695,402**	**5,154,555**	**-23.0%**	**20.0%**	**16.5%**
Pulp	216,741	4,488,496	3,068,483	-31.6%	13.4%	9.8%
Newsprint	39,896	724,724	622,667	-14.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	91,549	1,349,203	1,329,823	-1.4%	4.0%	4.2%
other	12,211	132,978	133,583	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**88,568**	**1,229,885**	**1,385,272**	**12.6%**	**3.7%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	7,103	133,729	143,135	7.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Vegetables	8,119	228,672	279,089	22.0%	0.7%	0.9%
other	73,347	867,484	963,048	11.0%	2.6%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**58,982**	**895,455**	**965,018**	**7.8%**	**2.7%**	**3.1%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	7,182	149,201	144,395	-3.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,173	267,863	301,731	12.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,550	64,877	72,034	11.0%	0.2%	0.2%
other	23,077	413,514	446,858	8.1%	1.2%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**87,945**	**1,836,420**	**1,329,737**	**-27.6%**	**5.5%**	**4.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	26,840	539,976	451,838	-16.3%	1.6%	1.4%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	2,764	41,730	45,292	8.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	27,207	623,140	491,056	-21.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	27,344	453,275	236,332	-47.9%	1.4%	0.8%
other	3,790	178,300	105,219	-41.0%	0.5%	0.3%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**270,889**	**6,130,032**	**6,339,507**	**3.4%**	**18.3%**	**20.3%**
Natural Gas	123,282	2,590,180	2,692,461	3.9%	7.7%	8.6%
Coal	98,303	1,331,779	1,430,579	7.4%	4.0%	4.6%
Electricity	42,354	1,986,599	2,085,261	5.0%	5.9%	6.7%
other	6,950	221,474	131,206	-40.8%	0.7%	0.4%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**211,929**	**3,703,620**	**3,372,643**	**-8.9%**	**11.1%**	**10.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	41,861	797,922	637,329	-20.1%	2.4%	2.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	47,533	691,564	624,106	-9.8%	2.1%	2.0%
other	122,534	2,214,134	2,111,208	-4.6%	6.6%	6.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**27,786**	**428,589**	**432,605**	**0.9%**	**1.3%**	**1.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**15,426**	**299,022**	**242,522**	**-18.9%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**196,263**	**2,637,846**	**2,773,785**	**5.2%**	**7.9%**	**8.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,971,108**	**33,439,286**	**31,304,038**	**-6.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98 Rev 2 '99 Rev 1 '00 Prelim '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**481,163**	**6,861,106**	**7,032,372**	**2.5%**	**30.9%**	**31.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	334,655	4,619,928	4,786,347	3.6%	20.8%	21.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,162	287,963	327,295	13.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Plywood (softwood)	9,850	105,826	147,131	39.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	45,009	898,699	801,009	-10.9%	4.0%	3.6%
other	71,487	948,690	970,589	2.3%	4.3%	4.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**166,357**	**2,571,560**	**2,439,141**	**-5.1%**	**11.6%**	**11.0%**
Pulp	48,799	917,008	738,217	-19.5%	4.1%	3.3%
Newsprint	36,515	498,005	487,463	-2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	70,702	1,039,576	1,095,468	5.4%	4.7%	5.0%
other	10,341	116,972	117,993	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**56,989**	**854,752**	**972,192**	**13.7%**	**3.9%**	**4.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,622	108,321	120,248	11.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	6,954	206,463	223,389	8.2%	0.9%	1.0%
other	45,412	539,968	628,554	16.4%	2.4%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**41,351**	**511,560**	**617,386**	**20.7%**	**2.3%**	**2.8%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,573	100,000	97,366	-2.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,939	227,051	257,572	13.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	244	6,539	11,645	78.1%	0.0%	0.1%
other	15,595	177,971	250,803	40.9%	0.8%	1.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**26,355**	**580,235**	**338,857**	**-41.6%**	**2.6%**	**1.5%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	11,596	NA	0.0%	0.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	100	6,463	5,045	-21.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	2,360	144,984	86,694	-40.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	20,896	347,679	182,498	-47.5%	1.6%	0.8%
other	2,999	81,109	53,024	-34.6%	0.4%	0.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**188,876**	**4,893,734**	**5,033,821**	**2.9%**	**22.1%**	**22.8%**
Natural Gas	123,282	2,590,180	2,692,461	3.9%	11.7%	12.2%
Coal	16,429	97,978	127,553	30.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Electricity	42,354	1,986,599	2,085,261	5.0%	9.0%	9.4%
other	6,810	218,977	128,547	-41.3%	1.0%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**177,112**	**3,088,514**	**2,766,530**	**-10.4%**	**13.9%**	**12.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	38,912	758,304	603,102	-20.5%	3.4%	2.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	35,153	548,152	491,483	-10.3%	2.5%	2.2%
other	103,047	1,782,059	1,671,945	-6.2%	8.0%	7.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**26,059**	**400,624**	**406,760**	**1.5%**	**1.8%**	**1.8%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**14,844**	**287,999**	**234,081**	**-18.7%**	**1.3%**	**1.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**164,046**	**2,141,581**	**2,251,155**	**5.1%**	**9.7%**	**10.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,343,151**	**22,191,665**	**22,092,294**	**-0.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98 Rev 2 '99 Rev 1 '00 Prelim '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**132,611**	**2,071,986**	**1,817,860**	**-12.3%**	**43.1%**	**46.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	97,737	1,624,287	1,349,963	-16.9%	33.8%	34.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	118	78	-33.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	3,948	77,647	61,286	-21.1%	1.6%	1.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	7,817	120,721	137,025	13.5%	2.5%	3.5%
other	23,110	249,213	269,507	8.1%	5.2%	6.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**26,104**	**853,618**	**451,951**	**-47.1%**	**17.7%**	**11.6%**
Pulp	21,030	679,781	361,341	-46.8%	14.1%	9.3%
Newsprint	660	142,674	66,727	-53.2%	3.0%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,124	28,513	22,195	-22.2%	0.6%	0.6%
other	289	2,650	1,687	-36.3%	0.1%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**12,361**	**158,811**	**168,500**	**6.1%**	**3.3%**	**4.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	664	10,881	10,652	-2.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Vegetables	296	9,547	12,969	35.8%	0.2%	0.3%
other	11,402	138,382	144,879	4.7%	2.9%	3.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,973**	**234,109**	**197,891**	**-15.5%**	**4.9%**	**5.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,713	40,437	33,897	-16.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	982	28,299	28,391	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	80	4,952	3,336	-32.6%	0.1%	0.1%
other	2,199	160,421	132,267	-17.6%	3.3%	3.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**37,930**	**740,479**	**580,298**	**-21.6%**	**15.4%**	**14.9%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	19,757	321,871	262,657	-18.4%	6.7%	6.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,019	16,870	16,707	-1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	16,258	307,223	248,022	-19.3%	6.4%	6.4%
Unwrought Zinc	553	8,576	6,914	-19.4%	0.2%	0.2%
other	344	85,938	45,998	-46.5%	1.8%	1.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**42,838**	**569,907**	**500,014**	**-12.3%**	**11.8%**	**12.9%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	42,836	568,325	498,673	-12.3%	11.8%	12.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	2	1,582	1,341	-15.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,884**	**84,472**	**64,675**	**-23.4%**	**1.8%**	**1.7%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	169	7,686	4,681	-39.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,395	25,745	31,837	23.7%	0.5%	0.8%
other	2,321	51,042	28,157	-44.8%	1.1%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**448**	**7,540**	**10,108**	**34.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**57**	**6,288**	**4,343**	**-30.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,463**	**84,799**	**86,228**	**1.7%**	**1.8%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**269,670**	**4,812,011**	**3,881,868**	**-19.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '98 Rev 2 '99 Rev 1 '00 Prelim '01)

Source: Statistics Canada

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
				CHANGE	SHARE	
	2001 ($,000)	2000 ($,000)	2001 ($,000)	2000-01 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**19,153**	**356,068**	**226,247**	**-36.5%**	**13.9%**	**10.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	15,505	304,429	195,071	-35.9%	11.9%	9.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	218	3,521	3,760	6.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	2,516	33,746	14,706	-56.4%	1.3%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	751	11,229	9,488	-15.5%	0.4%	0.5%
other	163	3,142	3,221	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**64,309**	**1,568,410**	**1,070,039**	**-31.8%**	**61.4%**	**51.4%**
Pulp	60,249	1,493,103	1,021,562	-31.6%	58.4%	49.0%
Newsprint	0	33	0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,008	74,319	47,998	-35.4%	2.9%	2.3%
other	53	955	479	-49.9%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,607**	**26,551**	**41,485**	**56.2%**	**1.0%**	**2.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	1,505	1,111	-26.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	260	2,097	8,031	283.0%	0.1%	0.4%
other	2,346	22,950	32,343	40.9%	0.9%	1.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,095**	**48,277**	**54,726**	**13.4%**	**1.9%**	**2.6%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	256	3,344	7,223	116.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	174	3,190	2,157	-32.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc	3,282	39,961	42,550	6.5%	1.6%	2.0%
other	382	1,783	2,797	56.9%	0.1%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**1,017**	**16,362**	**15,481**	**-5.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	873	14,374	13,094	-8.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	128	65	1,636	2430.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	16	1,923	751	-60.9%	0.1%	0.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**6,792**	**239,525**	**370,521**	**54.7%**	**9.4%**	**17.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	6,792	239,411	370,377	54.7%	9.4%	17.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	114	144	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**10,286**	**252,206**	**250,644**	**-0.6%**	**9.9%**	**12.0%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,536	3,091	4,301	39.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,604	34,413	33,562	-2.5%	1.3%	1.6%
other	7,146	214,702	212,781	-0.9%	8.4%	10.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**640**	**5,378**	**5,821**	**8.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**367**	**2,704**	**1,777**	**-34.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,139**	**40,987**	**46,150**	**12.6%**	**1.6%**	**2.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**113,406**	**2,556,467**	**2,082,890**	**-18.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**